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ABSTRACT

Contains the proceedings of the Third National Conference on Population Library and Information Services held in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, May 14-15, 1970. Under the joint sponsorship of the Carolina Population Center and the Population Council of New York, this was the third in a series of annual conference/workshops devoted to library and information needs and services in the population/family planning field. Part 1 has a summary report, list of participants, and conference agenda. Part 2 reports a panel discussion, "Information Resources and Population/Family Planning Needs," by four editors of abstracting journals in the social and behavioral sciences. Part 3 quotes three papers delivered during general sessions: "Building and Maintaining a Classified Catalogue" by Dan Wood; "Family Planning/Population Library and Information Services: Suggested Directions for the Future" by Jery Kilker; and "The Extramural Program of NLM" by Ann Kaufman. In Part 4 the working committee reports on new libraries, interlibrary exchange, subject indexing, and census materials. Appendices offer summary reports for the subject classification workshop, World Health Organization, 1969-70 steering committee, and first and second national workshop proceedings. (BL)

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PROCEEDINGS
# of the
THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE
on
POPULATION LIBRARY & INFORMATION SERVICES

Chapel Hill, N. C.
May 14 - 15, 1970

Carolina Population Center
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
May 1971

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PROCEEDINGS

of the

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Morehead Planetarium
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
May 14-15, 1970

by

Priscilla Kellermann

in collaboration with

Bates Buckner
Catherine Fogle

Carolina Population Center
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
May 1971

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He who is ignorant of the past is doomed to repeat it ...

--Goethe

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES:

Summary Report

The Third National Conference on Population Library and Information Services was held in Chapel Hill on May 14-15, 1970 under the joint sponsorship of the Carolina Population Center and the Population Council of New York. This was the third in a series of annual conference/workshops devoted to library and information needs and services in the population/family planning field. Invitations to the conferences are issued to individuals, organizations, and university centers known to have teaching, research and/or service interests in the field of population/family planning. The 1970 meeting was attended by some fifty-one persons, representing more than thirty organizations throughout the United States. Among the featured participants were the Chief Librarian from the World Health Organization/Geneva and the librarian from International Planned Parenthood Federation/London. Hence the 1970 meeting marked the beginning of an international participation in the conference series. We hope to build upon and increase this participation in future years. A complete listing of conference participants is included in this report.

The year 1970 also marked an important turning point in the development of specific goals for participants in the library-conference series. The 1968 and 1969 national meetings served primarily to begin to open lines of communication among participants and to identify many of their common interests and problems. In 1970, the progress of the past two years was assessed, and definite work plans for the coming year were made. Problem areas have been identified, and there is general agreement as to what work needs to be done. At this conference, several action plans were formulated and projects begun. What remains is to complete these projects and evaluate their results.

Review of Previous Meetings

In order to understand fully the import of many of the developments at the 1970 Conference, a short review of the 1968 and 1969 meetings is needed.

The First National Conference on Population Library and Information Services was held at Chapel Hill in May of 1968. This was the first time that United States population librarians and information specialists met formally. As stated, emphasis at this time was on the identification of common aims and problems, and, during a series of informal discussions and work sessions, participants agreed that the group should concern itself with the achievement of three main goals:

1. The improvement of techniques for handling population-library materials, with particular focus on the establishment of a workable and uniform scheme for subject classification.

2. The promotion of co-operation and exchange among population libraries, as well as between these libraries and organizations or libraries working in fields related to population/family planning.

3. The devising of systems, both automated and manual, for processing the growing volume of population information as quickly and efficiently as possible.

It was with this third goal in mind that the Second National Conference, a collective effort on the parts of the Carolina Population Center, the University of North Carolina School of Journalism and the University's Department of Computer and Information Science, was planned. The main objective of the 1969 Conference was to describe and explain various methods of library processing, indexing and subject classifying, using both mechanical and non-mechanical schemes. Each Conference participant was a member of a working committee and was introduced, by four guest speakers, to several automated systems for information retrieval. Informal question-and-answer periods following the speakers' presentations encouraged the exchange of opinions and ideas concerning the use of these automated systems and their potential value for persons involved in population information services.

Specific Projects: Second Conference

This second conference helped to identify more specifically many of the problems inherent in the running of population libraries and information centers. One such problem was found to be the lack of open channels of communication and exchange among the individual population libraries in the United States. A two-fold attempt was made to improve the situation.

First, the Steering Committee was formed. Several times during the following year, this committee met to plan the 1970 Conference and to explore the possibility of establishing a formally organized association of population libraries and information services in the United States. Reports from the Steering Committee meetings were sent to all 1969 Conference participants, as well as to other interested persons, in order to foster continued communication and interest in both the proposed national association and the 1970 Conference. The organizational report of the Steering Committee is included in these Proceedings.

Second, the Carolina Population Center Library agreed to conduct a survey of population libraries and information services in the United States. The survey results, made available at the 1970 Conference, include data concerning the facilities, policies and collaborative potential of twenty-three responding libraries. This information, together with descriptions of several population information services, has recently been compiled and published by the Carolina Population Center as the Directory of Population Libraries and Information Services in the U.S.

As was the case at the first meeting, 1969 Conference participants agreed that the absence of adequate subject classification of population library materials was one of their most serious and pressing problems.

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE: Summary Report

Members of the Conference's Working Committee on Subject Classification Systems decided to meet during the following year in order to discuss and evaluate various methods of subject classification and to develop a set of specific recommendations to be presented at the 1970 meeting. The Subject Classification Committee met once in December of 1969 and again, in an evening session, on May 14, 1970, the first day of the 1970 Conference. Reports of the two meetings are included.

Third Conference, 1970

The Third National Conference was organized by the Steering Committee and the Carolina Population Center with the need for not only adequate subject indexing but also a formalized structure for the proposed library association in mind. A panel discussion, working committees and all-conference work sessions were arranged and two guest speakers recruited. Panel members and one of the two speakers addressed themselves to the problems of indexing, abstracting and subject classification. Members of the working committees and the second guest speaker were concerned with these and other specific areas of population library development. The all-conference sessions were devoted to a review of progress made since 1968 and the formulation of plans for future action.

One significant development at the 1970 Conference was the setting up of the Charter Committee. This group has made plans to meet during the coming year to investigate several alternative plans for the formal organization of population libraries in the United States. They intend to draft a charter to be presented to participants at the fourth annual conference in May, 1971. The long-range plan of this committee (and the 1970 group as a whole) is that the proposed national association grow, as quickly as possible, into an international organization. Thus, the establishment of the national association will be a first step in an attempt to unite population libraries and information services throughout the world.

The Third National Conference then reaffirmed the importance of the establishment of the long-needed subject classification scheme; the improvement of techniques for handling population library acquisitions; and the development of better inter-library communications. First, population information systems need a uniform and workable subject classification scheme. The absence of such a scheme hinders work on many key projects. Second, faster, more efficient ways of obtaining and processing population library materials, especially ephemera, must be found. Third, and most important, resource sharing and the exchange of ideas needs continuing emphasis.

The lack of formal lines of communication must be remedied, especially as population libraries in the United States feel the growing need and desire to establish international contacts. Resource sharing among all population libraries is essential to the development of better information and documentation services for population students and researchers. The formation of the Charter Committee is perhaps the most valuable product of the 1970 Conference. New international focus makes the need for a formal association of population libraries and information centers most critical. Also, formal organization is necessary in order to seek funding for conference sponsorship and for essential technical projects. Our scope is expanding rapidly and new participants are added each year. We need a permanent administrative structure. The Steering Committee and the majority of the 1970 Conference attendees strongly urge that we move forward quickly.

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES
Carolina Population Center
Chapel Hill, N.C.
May 14-15, 1970

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AGENDA

Thursday, May 14, 1970
Morehead Planetarium Faculty Lounge

8:30 - 9:00	Get-Acquainted Coffee and Doughnuts; Registration
9:00 - 10:15	General Session 1. Welcome and introductory remarks 2. General announcements 3. Individual reports 4. Standing committee reports 5. Miscellaneous business
10:30 - 11:00	Strategy Session Designation of Working Committees and move to committee meeting places.
11:00 - 12:30	Working Committee Meetings 1. Newspaper Clipping Service: Blanche Horowitz. 2. New Libraries: Adelaide Smith. 3. Interlibrary Exchange: Wilma Winters. 4. Subject Indexing: Kathryn Speert. 5. Census Materials: Salme Kuri, Samuel Baum.
12:30 - 2:00	Lunch Break
2:00 - 3:45	Panel Discussion: "Information Resources and Population/Family Planning Needs" Moderator: Martin Peller, Head, Scientific Information Centers Branch, National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health. Panelists: Ellen Hoke, *Population Index* (Mrs. Hoke will be representing Dr. Dorothy Good, editor of *Pop Index*) Jack Soronen, Assistant Editor, *Psychological Abstracts* Leo P. Chall, Editor, *Sociological Abstracts* Norman Shumway, National Library of Medicine
4:00 - 6:00	Meeting of the Subject Classification Committee
6:30 - 7:30	Cocktail Hour, Club Room, Carolina Inn

Friday, May 15, 1970
Morehead Planetarium Faculty Lounge

8:30 - 9:00 Coffee and Doughnuts

9:00 - 10:00 Reports of the Working Committees

Preliminary report and recommendations of the Subject Classification Committee

10:15 - 12:00 All-Conference Working Session and Discussion

"Family Planning/Population Library and Information Services: Suggested Directions for the Future"

Jery Kilker, Coordinator, Health Education Research Project, University of California at Berkeley

1. Future of the "Association"
2. Structure of the Conference and Association
3. Goals of the Workshop effort
4. International situation and its relevance to the Workshop effort
5. Formation of Charter Committee

12:00 - 2:00 Lunch Break

2:00 - 2:45 "Building and Maintaining a Classified Catalogue"

Dan Wood, Chief Librarian, Center for Urban Research

2:45 - 3:30 "The Extramural Program at NLM"

Ann Kaufman, Chief, Research and Training Division, Extramural Programs, National Library of Medicine

3:45 - 4:30 Closing Session

1. Evaluation of Conference
2. Plans for 1971
3. Proceedings and report (for circulation)

4:30 - 6:00 Second Steering Committee Meeting*

*First Steering Committee Meeting will be at 8:00 p.m., Wednesday, May 13, at the Carolina Population Center.

PANEL: "Information Resources and Population/Family Planning Needs"

To acquaint 1970 conference participants with information sources related, directly or indirectly, to the field of population/family planning, the editors of four abstracting journals in the social and behavioral sciences were recruited to take part in a panel discussion centering around the problem of "Information Resources and Population/Family Planning Needs." Panel members were:

- Mrs. Ellen Hoke, representing Dr. Dorothy Good of Population Index
- Mr. Jack Soronen, representing Mr. Robert Sadacca of Psychological Abstracts
- Mr. Leo Chall of Sociological Abstracts
- Dr. Norman Shumway of the National Library of Medicine, publisher of a number of abstracting-indexing publications.

Each of the discussants briefly described his publication(s), its scope of interest, and relevance to the field of population/family planning. The texts of their presentations follow.

After the four presentations were made, there was an open question-and-answer period during which panel members addressed themselves to specific issues.

The panel was organized and chaired by Mr. Martin Peller, Scientific Information Centers Branch, National Institute for Child Health and Human Development.

Dorothy Good
Editor

Population Index

In contrast to the other bibliographies represented on this panel, Population Index attempts to cover demographic research as a single specialty within a conceptual framework refined in relation to that specialty. To this end, the editors scan the world literature, or as much of it as possible, and select from many thousands of titles some twenty-five hundred a year which are presented in a scheme of seventy topics. The same staff translates the titles into English and provides annotations or indicative abstracts of varying lengths for most of the titles cited. Each quarterly issue of Population Index includes cross references under each topic as well as an author index and a topically subdivided geographical index, all of which are cumulated in an annual index.

This method of specialization has a history going back to the first years of the bibliography, when it was stil known as Population Literature, in 1935 and 1936. At that time, the original editors, Frank Lorimer and Irene Barnes Taeuber, produced the bibliography in Washington, for the young Population Association of America, as a partial continuation of the brief-lived Social Science Abstracts (1929-1932).

In 1936 the editorial office of Population Index moved to Princeton University, where the newly created Office of Population Research, under the directorship of Frank W. Notestein, assumed responsibility for its publication. Then, as now, members of the Population Association of America and members of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population received Population Index by virtue of their membership subscriptions. Irene Taeuber continued as co-editor until 1955, with an office in the Library of Congress, while the other two editors, Professor Notestein and Dr. Louise K. Kiser, were based at Princeton. After Dr. Kiser's death in 1954, and Dr. Taeuber's relinquishing of active editorship, the present editor, Dr. Dorothy Good, was appointed, and the late Mrs. Dorothy Hollmann became Associate Editor. The Office of Population Research made arrangements with the Economics Division of the New York Public Library to provide special facilities for Population Index there. This arrangement, along with the cooperation received from the United Nations Headquarters Library, the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Princeton University Library gives a unique base of operations for the present staff.

The material indexed consists in publications in some twenty Western and Slavic languages. These include government documents, periodical articles, books, monographs and pamphlets. Excluded are unpublished materials (such as theses and internal reports), maps and other graphics, and newspaper articles. The bibliography is compiled principally from publications available to the editors or cited in the literature. Some five hundred social science periodicals are systematically indexed, and more are regularly scanned. Approximately fifty current bibliographical publications are also systematically perused and many accession lists noted, including the weekly proof sheets of the Library of Congress Card Division. Exchange arrangements with statistical offices and demographic research centers facilitate early procurement. Review copies from publishers and reprints from authors bring some new raw material to attention.

"Selection," as the head note of the Index has said for many years, "is on the basis of intrinsic merit, current interest, and paucity or richness of literature for the various areas and problems. Coverage is less complete in peripheral fields, selection is less rigid in underdeveloped areas." Selection favors the citation of primary source material and of substantive studies of primary data by analytical methods. Because of the growing volume of the literature, it has become necessary to exclude most works that consist "primarily of routine statistics, summary notes, compilations of secondary source material, problem-oriented discussions, normative studies, and popularizations." Another criterion for selection is scale. Only if the connection with larger problems is made explicit are most studies of limited numerical and geographical scale included. In the peripheral fields, the aim is to provide a fair sample of the kind of work being done, and to give, in the relevant sections of this bibliography, guideposts to bibliographies with wider coverage in these fields.

The scheme of classification is organized under nineteen main headings, of which the first fifteen are subject-matter designations. These begin with the broad approaches to population size and distribution (General population studies and theory; Regional population studies; Spatial distribution; Trends in population size), proceed with the components of population change (Mortality; Fertility and natural increase; Marriage, divorce and the family; International migration; Internal migration), then continue with the description of population characteristics and with the analysis of interrelations between these characteristics and other factors, economic, political, social, health, genetic. Next follow topics concerned with government policy, with methods of research and analysis, and with problems of organization and administration of demographic data collection and processing. Another three main headings concern sources of demographic information: professional meetings and conferences; bibliographies; new periodicals. Finally, the section of official statistical publications lists the primary documents (censuses, vital statistics, statistical yearbooks, and others) published by the governments of individual countries, grouped by continent, and by inter-governmental organizations. Such is the logical plan that has been in effect in the Population Index bibliographies since 1955.

Many of the titles classified under one of these main headings and their subdivisions might perhaps go equally well under one or more other topics. In this bibliography the full citation appears under only the principal topic, and, under that topic, in alphabetical order by author. All citations are so arranged and numbered consecutively through each quarterly bibliography. In the sequences of each quarterly issue, the first figure in the number indicates the specific quarter. The first bibliography of each year begins with the citation numbered 1001, the second bibliography with 2001, and so on. In each issue, the identifying numbers of the citations which could be classified under more than one topic, appear under the second and further topics as numbers in a list of cross references. The identifying numbers also appear in the geographical index. For the principal countries, the geographical index classifies them by the main topics and, for the United States, by subtopics. The author index lists the principal authors; joint authors, if one of two; authors of individual contributions in collective works; and publishing institutions.

The geographical indexes and author indexes of the four quarterly issues are rechecked and collated for the annual cumulative index. This fifth issue of the year also contains a list of sources for the bibliography and a table of contents, which gives, for both topics and subtopics in the bibliography, the identifying numbers of the first and last citations under each division in each of the quarterly issues. From the annual cumulative index, the searcher may trace the citations of the work of an individual author or group, those pertaining to an area and its particular aspects, and those dealing primarily with any one of the seventy topical categories. Because of the fact that some topics may not be rigidly defined and nomenclature may differ among regions and among disciplines, working easily with this bibliography may require, as with any other, a bit of time to become acquainted with its conventions and assumptions.

The staff of Population Index, while aware of the desirability of currency, have felt that the need for accuracy and completeness in essential details is paramount. They therefore apportion their limited resources of time with that priority in mind and, to their regret, the publishing schedule has had to fall behind. The recent decision to reduce the annual number of citations (from about 3,700 in 1968 to about 2,400 in 1969) by greater selectivity has begun to reduce the delay, and further improvement should result from a contemplated extension of computerized operations.

For retrospective searching in Population Index the best means at present is consultation of the bound annual volumes containing the quarterly and cumulative issues. These are now available for Volumes 1 to 20 from Johnson Reprint Company. Microfilm copies for Volumes 1 to 34 can be obtained from University Microfilms. For visitors to the Office of Population Research at Princeton, the cumulative card catalog of citations from Volume 1 on is freely available for consultation. In 1971, a photographic reproduction of this file for Volumes 1 to 34 is to be published by G. K. Hall and Company. For those using the card catalog or the future volumes reproducing it, it should be pointed out that the author catalog reveals under the author's name only the works in which he was the sole or senior author. For a complete list of citations of his works, including joint authorship, the searcher would have to look through the author indexes of the annual volumes. Even there, books and articles by a team of more than two authors will be listed only under the first name in the list.

Some difficulty may be encountered in retrospective searching in the geographical index because the scheme of topical arrangement in Volumes 1 to 20 differs from the scheme presently used. Because of this break in the classification scheme, the geographical file has been divided into two parts, one containing the citations for the years 1935-1954 under the old arrangement, and one containing the citations for the years since.

The quarterly issues of Population Index contain other features of bibliographical interest. Each issue contains a section of text, the Current Items. Articles in recent years have included bibliographies on Africa, Turkey, the black population of the United States, fertility in Taiwan. Abstracts of papers presented at the annual meetings of the Population Association are also published in this section. The quarterly issues also contain international tabular statistics, compiled at the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, with the cooperation of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, accompanied by bibliographical source notes. Four topics recur annually: population size and growth; female reproduction rates; current vital rates; expectation of life at birth. Cover charts regularly present some of these statistics.

The headnote in the bibliographical section of Population Index concludes with a plea for international cooperation. "The further development of the bibliography as a contribution to international demographic research," the note states, "requires the cooperation of scholars throughout the world. The editors welcome exchange relationships with institutions, reprints of research contributions, and citations to fugitive studies or those in non-Western languages." Coverage of the world literature has become easier in recent years through the appearance of a number of demographic journals, now published in at least a dozen countries (the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Japan, Korea and India). Not only the main articles in them but also their incidental intelligence are culled for citation in Population Index. The widening activities in the field of population of the United Nations and related agencies, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the International Statistical Institute, and other international organizations also facilitate bibliographical communication. The tools of international communication, such as multilingual demographic dictionaries, textbooks, and proceedings of international meetings are cited in their place in the bibliography. So, too, of course, are the current publications of the national statistical office and other governmental agencies. As a comprehensive guide to serial publications of national governments that contain vital and migration statistics, a special bibliography, entitled "Checklist of Current Government Serial Publications Containing Vital or Migration Statistics," appeared in the fourth issue of Volume 34. The problem of obtaining ready access to all these publications, however, is still far from solution.

Jack Soronen
Assistant Editor

Psychological Abstracts

The text of Mr. Soronen's speech is unavailable. Included herein are an abstract of his presentation and a reproduction of his hand-out literature.

Abstract: Psychological Abstracts, a monthly publication, provides non-evaluative summaries of much of the world's literature in psychology and related fields. Literature from countries other than the United States accounts for approximately 15% of this journal's abstracts. There is, on the average, a 6 to 8-month time lapse between an item's original publication and the appearance of a citation in Psychological Abstracts.

Since 1966, citations have been stored on computer magnetic tape. Use of the computer greatly reduces the time required for the sorting of these citations, and, thus, the operation has great potential as an information retrieval system.

Mr. Soronen provided his audience with samples of the following:

1. Psychological Abstracts content areas of special interest to persons concerned with population/family planning.

2. A list of population-related subject indexing terms used in this journal.

3. Abstracts dealing with population/family planning or related fields.

4. A listing of specific citations of possible interest to conference participants.

Both the abstracts and the citations appeared in a single issue of Psychological Abstracts. A quick perusal of these indicates that Psychological Abstracts can surely be a valuable bibliographic tool in a population library.

Psychological Abstracts

Content Areas of Interest:

- Social Psychology
  - Culture & Social Processes
  - Ethnology
  - Socioeconomic Structure & Social Role
  - Religion
  - Cross Cultural Comparison
  - Family
  - Social Change & Programs
  - Sexual Behavior
  - Attitudes & Opinions
  - Formation & Change
  - Influence & Behavior
  - Group & Interpersonal Processes
- Physiological Psychology
  - Biochemistry
  - Hormones
- Developmental Psychology
  - Personality (under Childhood)
  - Adulthood & Old Age
- Clinical Psychology
  - Juvenile Delinquency
  - Homosexuality & Sexual Deviation
  - Marriage & Family

Indexing Terms of Interest:

Adolescence
Adolescence/Attitudes in
Age Differences
Age Differences--Children
Aging
Attitude
Attitude Change
Attitude Measurement
Attitude/Student
Biochemistry
Biological Rhythms
Birth
Birth Order
Child Rearing
Childhood & Children
Childhood/Development in
Community
Culture
Cultures & Countries
Delinquency/Juvenile
Development
Environment
Ethnology
Family
Family Relations
Genetics
Geriatrics
Gerontology
Government
Homosexuality
Hormone
Marital Problems
Marriage
Maternal Behavior
Morality
Mother
Mother-Child Relations
Motivation
Parent
Parent-Child Relations
Political Behavior
Population Characteristics
Pregnancy
Religion
Rural Environment
Sex
Sex Differences
Sex Role
Sexual Behavior
Sexual Deviation
Social Processes
Social Behavior/Human
Social Change
Social Class
Social Movements
Social Structure
Socioeconomic Status
Sociology
Student
Student/College
Student/College--Attitudes
Urban Environment

Abstracts dealing with population/family planning or related fields from a single issue of Psychological Abstracts

Barglow, Peter, et al., Some psychiatric aspects of illegitimate pregnancy in early adolescence

Found an intensely ambivalent mother-adolescent bond and an absent father to be relevant etiological factors in the pregnancy of a group of girls 11-16 yr. old. The emotional life of the Ss from the "culture of poverty," is investigated. School continuation, marriage, repeated pregnancy, breast-feeding, and the problem of an unfavorable economic environment are evaluated within a therapeutic context. (39 ref.)

Colot, & Duche D.J., The umarried primiparous mother and her child in a reception center

Reports the experience of a psychologist at a residence for unwed mothers who attempted to help with their social readjustment. 32 case histories and interviews are presented to discuss such aspects as attitudes toward pregnancy, circumstances prior to admission, criteria for admission, the nature of the aid given, attitudes toward the institution, etc.

Gonzalez-Quiroga, Alberto, Attitudes toward family planning in Turrialba, Costa Rica

Reports a study of "60 rural couples, interviewed separately and, when possible, simultaneously, thus allowing for comparison of the independent attitude of husbands and wives on family planning and related topics, including those concerning family size and the knowledge and the use of birth control methods....23 variables were investigated from which 16 hypothesized relationships...were analyzed."

Kane, Francis J., Jr., & Ewing, John A., Therapeutic abortion: quo vadimus

Reviews literature on therapeutic abortion in normal and psychiatric Ss, showing that psychiatric Ss, under present circumstances, are the poorest group for therapeutic abortion. The psychological characteristics of women having therapeutic abortions were generally found to be a need for acting out aggressive and self-punitive fantasies; pregnancy fulfilled many women's needs for punishment, while abortion gratified their aggressive impulses. Other psychiatric complications of therapeutic abortion were recurrent pregnancy, medical risks, and emotional disturbances following abortion. It is believed that further liberalization of legislation regarding abortion will provide more, rather than fewer, problems for psychiatrists. (22 ref.)

Patt, Stephen L., Rappaport, Richard G., & Barglow, Peter, Follow-up of therapeutic abortion

Investigates the extent to which patients purposefully display psychopathology in order to obtain an abortion by psychiatric consent, and the emotional aftereffects of abortion. After a 4-yr. period a follow-up was obtained on 35 of 48 aborted Ss. Data was obtained from the direct interview of 26 Ss, the psychiatrists, and hospital records. 30 pregnancies were unplanned, and the time of conception occurred after stressful circumstances. Reasons for the abortions, alternative solutions, and possible attempts to mislead doctors are discussed. Results revealed favorable short-term effects in 20 Ss, and quite favorable long-term effects in approximately 3/4 of Ss. It is concluded that the majority of Ss "derived lasting psychological improvement from the abortion in the form of decreased masochistic acting out, increased independence and initiative, or an increased trust in helping figures."

Riessman, Catherine K., Birth control, culture, and the poor

With the advent of coitus-independent methods of birth control--and the effort to make them available to the poor in a humane, well-organized, neighborhood-based fashion--utilization by low-income people is changing. The "culture of poverty" thesis, which attributes nonuse of birth control information to apathy, a lack of planning, and a nonfuturistic orientation, was not supported by new evidence. (22 ref.)

Zern, David, The relevance of family cohesiveness as a determinant of premarital sexual behavior in a cross-cultural sample

A cross-cultural sample of linguistically independent and geographically separate societies was rated on degree of group cohesiveness (with items such as presence or absence of localized clans, lineage systems, and extended family residence patterns), and values and norms describing pre-marital sexual behavior. The more cohesive family units placed more restrictions on pre-marital sexual behavior: there was no relationship between family structure and norms. This relationship, and others among the various indices, is discussed in terms of a limited application of F. Kluckhohn and I.L. Strodtbeck's value orientation theory.

Specific citations relevant to population/family planning from a single issue of Psychological Abstracts

Aray, Julio & Kalina, Eduardo, "Abortions and Parasitism. Revista de Psicanalisis, 1968, 25(1), 211-217

Balakrishna, S. & Murthy, M.V., "Some Correlates of attitudes towards family planning." Journal of Family Welfare, 1968, 15(2), 41-58

Barglow, Peter, et al, "Some psychiatric aspects of illegitimate pregnancy in early adolescence." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1968, 4(2), 672-687

Basavarajappa, K. G., "Pre-marital pregnancies and ex-nuptial births in Australia." Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology, 1968, 4(2), 126-145

Colot, & Duche, D. J., "The unmarried primiparous mother and her child in a reception center". Annales Medico-Psychologiques, 1968, 1(4), 627

Corboz, R. J., "Criminality and psychiatry of youth". Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Psychologie und ihre Andwendungen Supplement, 1967, No. 51, 47-57.

Cowie, Valerie, & Slater, E., "The fertility of mothers of mongols". Journal of Mental Deficiency Research, 1968, 12(3), 196-208

Daly, Edward J., "Projected sex-blame and religiosity in college men". Dissertation Abstracts, 1969, 29(9-B), 3480

Dhillon, P.K., "A study on the attitudinal difference on family planning of two cultural groups". A Journal of Scientific Psychology, 1968, 15(1), 25-36.

Ferm, Deane, "Sweden, sex and the college student". Religious Education, 1969, 64(1), 53-60.

Flapan, Mark, "A paradigm for the analysis of childbearing motivations of married women prior to birth of the first child". American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1969, 39(3), 402-417.

Ganguli, H.C., "A psychological analysis of the family planning situation in India." Indian Journal of Social Work, 1968, 29(3), 233-239.

Gonzalez-Quiroga, Alberto, "Attitudes toward family planning in Turrialba, Costa Rica". Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, 1968, 46(3, Pt. 2), 237-255.

Hynie, J., "Sexuality in aging and elderly males". Ceskoslovenska Psychiatrie, 1968, 64(5), 309-313.

Ibrahim, Afaf F., "Self-concept and family planning". Dissertation Abstracts, 1968, 29(6-A),1953

Kane, Francis, Jr., & Ewing, John A., "Therapeutic abortion: quo vadimus". Psychosomatics, 1968, 9(4, Pt. 1), 202-207.

Kane, Francis J., Lipton, Morris A., & Ewing, John A., "Hormonal influences in female sexual response". Archives of General Psychiatry, 1969, 20(2), 202-209.

Ladner, Joyce A., "On becoming a woman in the ghetto: Modes of adaptation". Dissertation Abstracts, 1968, 29(6-A), 1970.

Menon, A. Sreekumar, "Some correlates of attitudes towards family planning in India". Journal of Family Welfare, 1967, 13(4), 12-14.

Patt, Stephen L., Rappaport, Richard G., & Barglow, Peter, "Follow-up of therapeutic abortion". Archives of General Psychiatry, 1969, 20(4), 408-414.

Pohlman, Edwardo, "The timing of first births: A review of effects". Eugenics Quarterly, 1968, 15(4), 252-263.

Pohlman, Edward, & Rao, K. Seshagiri, "Children, teachers and parents view birth planning". Journal of Family Welfare, 1968, 15(2), 59-68.

Potter, Robert G., Sakoda, James M., & Feinberg, William E. "Variable fecundability and the timing of births". Eugenics Quarterly, 1968, 15(3), 155-163.

Rainwater, Lee, "And the poor get children: Sex, contraception, and family planning in the working class" Chicago, Ill.: Quadrangle Books, 1967, xiv, 202 p., $1.95 (paper).

Rascovsky, Arnaldo, "Clinical notes on masculine reactions to abortions". Revista de Psicoanalisis, 1968, 25(3-4), 641-663.

Riessman, Catherine K., "Birth-control, culture, and the poor". American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1968, 38(4), 693-699.

Samuel, T. J., "The strengthening of the motivation for family limitation in India". Journal of Family Welfare, 1966, 13(2), 1-16.

Schwartz, Richard A., "The role of family planning in the primary prevention of mental illness". American Journal of Psychiatry, 1969, 125(12), 1711-1718.

Sengupta, A., "Constructing a scale for measuring attitude towards family planning: an experiment with Thurstone". Journal of Family Welfare, 1966, 13(2), 45-60.

Teevan, James J., Jr., "Changing reference groups and premarital sexual behavior. Dissertation Abstracts, 1969, 29(9-A), 3242.

Wolff,K., "Ethics and sexual life". Schwietzerische Zeitschrift fur Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen Supplement, 1967, No. 51, 221-228.

Zern, David, "The relevance of family cohesiveness as a determinant of premarital sexual behavior in a cross-cultural sample". Journal of Social Psychology, 1969, 78(1), 3-9.

Leo Chall
Editor

Sociological Abstracts

It is auspicious to begin a talk with some laughter, in order to reduce the abstractness of the abstracts we all so solemnly work at and with. Here goes! Someone once said, "You know, when a physician makes a mistake, a patient dies; when sociologists err, Edsels aren't built any more; but, when a bibliographer is accused of not having a complete enumeration of citations on a given subject, that is, when a bibliographer makes a mistake, he raises the price of his service." You see, a bibliographer can never document everything--he never has enough staff or time. Such problems are, of course, central to both large and small organizations, and, as the volume of literature gradually approaches infinity, we shall miss some items. We shall also come across the scholar who wants precisely the items we miss. But now to business.

Sociological Abstracts began as a professorial challenge. It was started in November of 1953 and is now in its eighteenth year of publication. We have been aided by the selfless determination of many graduate students and first-year lecturers in sociology; by funds from the National Science Foundation; by the insatiable curiosity of social scientists about things sociological; by the happy coincidence that English has become lingua franca in sociology; and by the fact that we have been lucky in securing the co-operation of thousands of sociologists who do not mind writing abstracts.

Sociological Abstracts is a discipline-oriented service. The main criteria for the inclusion of documents in Sociological Abstracts are:

1. The journals in which the original documents appear must have the term "sociology" in their titles in order to be fully abstracted or indexed.

2. If the term "sociology" is not present in the journal title, the document must have been prepared by a scholar or researcher who designates himself a "sociologist."

3. If we learn that a journal, the title of which does not include the term "sociology," is sponsored, supported and/or maintained by sociologists, the journal becomes one of the sources covered by our service.

We prefer author-written abstracts, because, to a large extent, sociology is embedded in linguistic framework. There are particular ways of describing and analyzing social phenomena. We do not mean to say that someone other than the author cannot prepare a summary of a sociological article or research report. What we mean is that someone other than the author might find it difficult to prepare an abstract containing, in addition to the needed methodological information, those nuances of meaning and style which can make the abstract a communications vehicle of great precision. Since our abstracts are perused not only by professionals but also by students and others at various levels of sophistication and training, we wish to make these abstracts as precise as possible. Also, we are read by many non-sociologists, fellow disciplinarians from history, political science and humanities; this, too, necessitates precision. Last, scholars raised in their own unique intellectual cultures tend to have unique ways of communicating. These often escape those not familiar with the culture and native language in which scholars practice and write of sociology.

There are three sources from which abstracts are secured:

1. The official journals and serials of sociological associations, sociology faculties and other sociology groups.
2. Individual sociologists who send us abstracts of articles which they publish in the general printed media extant throughout the world.
3. Other scholarly journals from sister disciplines.

We make every effort to insure that all authors of sociological literature receive copies of our abstracting forms and that every journal editor is supplied with a sufficient number of them in whatever language (English, French, Spanish, Italian) is most useful to him.

A considerable part of the demographic journal literature appears in abstract form in Sociological Abstracts. The major demographic journals in the English language are abstracted as well as those in other languages. The table below indicates the percentage of abstracts of articles not published in English.

Table 1. NUMBER OF ABSTRACTS PUBLISHED FROM VARIOUS LANGUAGE ORIGINALS FOR VOLUMES 1, 5, 10, 16.

Year/volume	vol. 1 1953	vol. 5 1957	vol. 10 1962	vol. 16 1969
Major languages				
Chinese		2	12	1
Danish			12	21
Dutch/Flemish			45	200
English	551	856	2522	4080
French	15	23	102	618
German	11	78	79	65
Italian	3	26	18	224
Japanese		5	67	1
Polish				236
Portugese			4	60
Russian		1	4	73
Spanish	11	3	36	252
Other languages		6	57	164
Total	591	1015	2957	5995
Per cent non-English	6.8%	15.6%	14.9%	32.0%

Sociological Abstracts appears seven times a year. Approximately every seven weeks an issue is published. The total number of pages these issues encompass, the number of abstracts published, and the number of index pages published for the years 1953, 1957, 1962, 1969 are presented in table 2 below.

Table 2. NUMBER OF ABSTRACTS PUBLISHED, NUMBER OF INDEX PAGES, NUMBER OF AOVERALL PAGES AND COST OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR 1953, 1957, 1962, 1969.

Year/volume	vol. 1 1953	vol. 5 1957	vol. 10 1962	vol. 16 1969
Published				
No. of abstracts	591	1015	2957	5995
No. of index pages	6.0	7.5	116	122*
No. of pages	98	234	674	1466
Price per volume:				
currently	$30.00	$30.00	$60.00	$100.00
originally	2.30	5.50	25.00	100.00

* Estimated

Now, permit me to show you the growth of demographic information in Sociological Abstracts over the same number of years.

Table 3. NUMBER OF ABSTRACTS IN THE FIELD OF DEMOGRAPHY, NUMBER OF INDEX ENTRIES PER YEAR AND PERCENTAGE OF DEMOGRAPHY CONTENT IN RELATIONSHIP TO TOTAL CONTENT

Year/volume	vol. 1 1953	vol. 5 1957	vol. 10 1962	vol. 16 1969
No. of abstracts in section 1800* (demography)	34	38	97	207
Per cent of total	6	4	3	3
Index entries under terms:				
Demography	2	4	22	95
Population	11	20	104	136

* These numbers do not include abstracts, classified in other sections, which are pertinent to demography or appeared in demography journals.

The percentage of demographic articles is quite considerable, and I believe that it is well worth your while to peruse Sociological Abstracts.

Apart from its function of abstracting published literature, Sociological Abstracts is gradually going after unpublished material. The first unpublished papers to be covered are those presented orally at regional, national and international meetings. Abstracts of these are currently being published in Sociological Abstracts' Supplements. Since 1968, seven such supplements have appeared.

Last, permit me to tell you of a few of our services, which are currently available or which will soon be available to all librarians. A Microfiche service is available. Both published and unpublished documents, which authors desire to make available to a wider reading public, are placed on Microfiche (microcard). The appearance of the symbol MICROFICHE at the end of an abstract indicates that the original can be obtained on a Fiche. Also, as of January 1971, the time by which we expect to have all our indexes and citations on computer tape, we will be able to search all the 65,000 abstracts using any subject term found in the index. In addition to the above, a Photocopy service will be available for any and all holdings of Sociological Abstracts.

We have grown slowly. Now we are changing rapidly. As we increase our scope and efficiency, so grows our relevance for you in the field of population information.

Norman Shumway National Library of Medicine

The National Library of Medicine is one of the three Federal National Libraries:

The Library of Congress

The National Agriculture Library

The National Library of Medicine.

The major charge to the Library is to give bibliographic support to the health sciences on a national basis. Since 1964, one of its major resources in furthering this purpose has been an information storage and retrieval system, based upon computer-stored data, from which various products can be generated. This system is called MEDLARS, an acronym for Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System.

The inputs to the system are the articles from 2300 medical journals, amounting to some 200,000 citations per year, and the monographic acquisitions of the Library. The outputs from this system are, in addition to the monthly MEDLARS publications of current literature, demand searches and retrospective onetime bibliographies in response to individual requests.

The recurring MEDLARS publications are:

Index Medicus

Cumulated Index Medicus

Abridged Index Medicus

Bibliography of Medical Reviews

Recurring Bibliographies

Current Catalog

As adjunct tools for assessing the above publications, the following are included:

Medical Subject Headings (the controlled vocabulary for indexing and cataloging)

List of Journals Indexed

Index Medicus, which is published monthly, contains from 15 to 20 thousand citations, listed under an average of three subject headings each. The 7800 major subject headings are further broken down by 60 topical subheadings. Index Medicus also contains an author section which lists the first three authors of each item cited.

The Current Catalog is now published twice weekly and contains shared cataloging data from the National Library of Medicine, the Countway Library at Harvard, and the Library of the State University of New York. This is supplied as a current-awareness and cataloging source for medical libraries, and it is cumulated yearly.

The Recurring Bibliographies are produced as camera ready copy by the Library and are published and distributed through one of the National Institutes of Health or by scientific societies. These bibliographies now number 17 and include the following:

Surgery of the Hand

Anesthesiology

Epidemiology

Endocrinology

Investigative Dermatopathology and Dermatology

Toxicology

Fibrinolysis, Thrombolysis and Blood Clotting

Index of Rheumatology

Medical Education

Cerebrovascular Bibliography

Index to Dental Literature

International Nursing Index

Artificial Kidney

Cranio-facial and Cleft Palate Bibliography

Neurosurgery

Hypertension

Parkinsonism and Movement Disorders.

An additional series, known as literature searches, has also been developed. These consist in retrospective retrievals in the health-sciences areas which are of particular significance to interdisciplinary groups. These are available from the Library upon request.

Finally, there is the development over the past three years of associated MEDLARS Search Centers, which provide demand search services to various geographical areas of the United States as well as to foreign countries. The Search Centers are often associated with regional medical libraries which can provide inter-library loan services in support of the bibliographies compiled in responding to a demand search.

The retrieval of these searches is provided as a computer printout on either standard paper or 3x5 cards. As a rule, the bibliographic information is accompanied by a listing of the indexing terms so that the user has some additional insight as to the contents of the articles.

In preparation for this conference, a review of the literature searches which are currently available at the Library was made. Those which seem to be msot relevant to the interests of this group are:

Adverse Effects of Oral Contraceptives

Blood Coagulation During Use of Oral Contraceptives

Intrauterine Devices

Progesterone Hormones and Fertility

Insect Control by Sexual Sterilization

Effects of Malnutrition on Learning

Psychologic Effects of Abortion

From these journal citations, which are a preselected group in the health fields, were chosen 14 articles which seemed to be fairly representative of the areas of interest to this group. Several are on contraception, and others are on social and psychologic aspects of population control. The bibliographic references listed in those 14 articles were reviewed. There were a total of 1112 references. One article, which was a review of oral contraceptives in the Annual Review of Pharmacology, supplied over 700 citations.

Of the 1112 references, 82% were from journal articles, 11% from monographic literature including symposis, and 7% were government reports, research reports and personal communications. It is interesting to note that, of the 920 journal citations listed, 96% were in journals indexed by the National Library of Medicine for MEDLARS. Only 4% were in non-MEDLARS journals.

This is, of course, a biased study because the original citations were selected from MEDLARS, and did not include journals which are primarily concerned with the social sciences. However, in terms of health-oriented literature, MEDLARS does supply a very broad base in many areas of special interest to this group.

BUILDING AND MAINTAINING A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE

by

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A paper presented to the
Third National Conference on Population Library
and Information Services,
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May 14-15, 1970

May 15, 1970

In September 1965, the Center for Urban Education was awarded a developmental grant from the United States Office of Education to initiate, formulate, and implement innovations in the schools of the greater New York area. The following month I joined the staff of the Center with the mandate to establish a library within this broad subject area. The Library was to be mainly for the use of the Center staff, but its eventual use by the entire educational community was planned. I am still a little amazed and perhaps unbelieving that, within less than one year, we did have a functioning library, open to the public, with 90% of its holdings under bibliographic control.

I think that one of the greatest helps in being able to create this "instant library" was our decision to develop a classified catalogue, using the Library of Congress classification scheme. Any of us today, given the chance to start a new library, would surely consider the possibilities of compiling a book catalogue; employing some kind of machine-manipulatable information systems; or having at least computer-produced acquisitions lists. I can assure you that all of these and more possibilities raced through my head. The decision not to employ a mechanical scheme seemed very old-fashioned and perhaps not very forward-looking, but I believe that we are further ahead today, with manual control, than we would be if we had attempted a more sophisticated system.

I decided upon the classified catalogue but was still faced with the problem of finding the right classification scheme. The Center's library would deal with the social sciences, and, as I wanted to take advantage of everything that the Library of Congress could offer, I chose to use the L.C. classification. At this time, one of the only libraries which had a classified catalogue using the L.C. scheme was the main library at Boston University, and I went there to talk with librarian Mary Herrick. Her enthusiasm for the combination was convincing, and I returned to New York fully committed to this kind of file organization.

Just to give you an idea of the size of this baby library, we now have 12,000 volumes and currently receive 600 periodicals, mainly in the subject areas of psychology, sociology and education. As we are dealing with new developments in education, many of our most valuable items are unpublished papers, news releases, and other ephemera not ordinarily under bibliographic control in other libraries. So far we have had no difficulty in maintaining control of these items using primary classification only.

But let's get to the description of the catalogue. At the risk of boring many of you, who are probably well acquainted with the classified catalogue, I would like to describe the mechanical workings of this combination of a classified catalogue and the L.C. classification scheme.

First the catalogue: One file, just as in any card catalogue, is comprised of the author-title index. Cards are arranged the same as in a dictionary catalogue, but complicated filing decisions, caused by the inter-filing of subject cards, have been avoided. Thus, the file offers greater ease of use for the reader who is looking for a specific book. Another advantage is that the separation dramatizes the difference between the jobs performed by the author-title catalogue and the subject catalogue.

In the subject catalogue, cards are filed in such a manner as to reflect accurately that part of the classification scheme for which the library has holdings. Unlike the dictionary catalogue, which uses the classification scheme mainly as a book shelving device, the classified catalogue takes advantage of, and displays, the years of intellectual effort which lie behind any classification scheme. And, while it emphasizes the strengths of a classification, it exposes its weaknesses.

Physically, in addition to the call number--or whatever locating device is used--the symbols standing for the subject are added to the card, and, depending on how closely one wishes to analyze the content of a book, there may be one, two, three or more separate subject cards dispersed throughout the subject catalogue. In this way, cards for materials dealing with closely related subject areas are brought together in sequence, where they may be easily scanned for materials more general or more specific than those in the class to which the reader has been directly referred. As Shera and Egan say in their book on the classified catalogue, "Alphabetic subject catalogues satisfy conscious needs of readers, but classified catalogues stimulate hitherto unrealized needs."

As the classed catalogue does not use verbal subject headings, but, instead, symbols--numbers, letters, or a combination of the two--taken directly from the classification scheme, one must have a key which can be used to translate the reader's words into the appropriate symbols. This is effected in the classed catalogue by the subject index, the point of entry through which the reader gains access to the materials represented in the catalogue. The subject index is simply an alphabetized list of terms and synonyms representing the contents of the classed catalogue, together with the code symbols which represent these terms. The index performs several functions. For the catalogue, it does what the relative index does for the Dewey Decimal Classification system. For the reader, it serves the purpose of "see" and "see also" references in the dictionary catalogue. It is used most simply then when the reader chooses a term so basic that it is the same as that which the classifier has chosen--and all relevant information is classed under this term.

Often, though, the body of knowledge is so vast and so complex and the interrelationships of its parts show such varied ramifications, no classification scheme can bring together all materials for all purposes. In any scheme, related materials will inevitably be scattered throughout different and widely separated classes. In a dictionary catalogue, these materials are tied together with "see also" references, and the reader may be sent to half a dozen different locations in the catalogue. In the classed catalogue, "see" and "see also" references are not required because the subject index entry includes both the symbol and the class heading for all classes in which related materials may appear. However, seeing related classes at one glance is not the only advantage. This device is sometimes able to direct the reader's attention to one specific aspect of the subject--often even before he himself has formulated his specific needs. It brings to his attention sub-categories of which he may not have been aware.

You can readily see that the subject approach to the classified catalogue necessitates two steps--first to the index and then to the subject catalogue--but, unlike the dictionary catalogue, there is no need for further searching. Also, the terms in the index are limited only by the imagination, experience, and knowledge of the classifier, for, as long as the basic principles of subject headings are not violated, he can employ both scientific and popular terms, together with every possible synonym, all leading to the specific subject.

Here is an example of how this works: In the L.C. classification scheme, Poverty is classed in three main locations. Many books are classed under Economic Conditions (HC110.P6, for the U.S.); treatises on poverty are classed under HV31; and books dealing with the Social Pathology of Poverty are put under HV91. When all this information is placed on one card in the index, the reader is guided to the specific aspect of poverty in which he is interested. Another example is the case of the subject area of Discrimination where we list, on one subject index card, Housing--HD7395.D6; Employment--HD4903; Racial--HT1521; Discrimination in Education--LB3062; and, in Psychology, Discrimination Learning--LB1059.

What I have mentioned thus far are the public parts of the classified catalogue. In addition to these, as in any catalogue, there are the administrative aids, including the classification scheme; lists of subject headings; decisions file; manual of practice; and shelf list. The one behind-the-scenes tool which is unique to the classified catalogue is the numerical index, or the reverse file. It is, in effect, the subject index filed by class number instead of by class term. It ensures that any alteration in any one class number iwll be traced through every appearance of that class number in the subject index. As an aid to the classifier, the numerical index is indispensible, for it amounts to a personalized expansion of the Classification scheme. It shows all the terms which have been used in the library for every specific symbol. Thus, when a number is suggested by the classification, it may be checked in the numerical index to make sure that the subject is closely related to other subjects classed under this number.

There is another quality inherent in the classified catalogue. The specificity of the number applied to a subject assists in accuracy in classifying. In order to illustrate what I mean, I am going to have to let a secret out of the bag; The Library of Congress makes mistakes! Several years ago, when the L.C. cards came through for Eric Berne's book, Games People Play, one of the subject headings applied to it was "game theory." I think that it's probable that many filing clerks in libraries (and perhaps even in the Library of Congress) would file this automatically, without questioning its accuracy. But, with the classified catalogue, when the classifier, knowing that the book deals with psychology, looks up game theory and finds himself in the "Q" schedule for mathematics, the tilt sign lights up.

I just mentioned the value of the specificity of numbers of the L.C. classification scheme. Some of its other qualities which are especially appealing are the quarterly revisions; its flexibility; and the adequate hospitality of the schedules. On the other hand, the difficulties which arise when one tries to adapt a classification scheme designed for a dictionary catalogue for use in a classified catalogue lie heavily on top of the well-known disadvantages of the L.C. classification system. For example, there is no index or policy statement and one must depend on shelf listing decisions which are never explained. However, most of these difficulties can be easily conquered because of the flexibility of the classified catalogue.

It is impossible to say whether the classified catalogue will ever regain the popularity it once enjoyed in the United States. Perhaps Melvil Dewey has too firm a grip on the practices of American librarians. But I think that it is a concept of file organization which special librarians should be aware of and consider whenever the opportunity and/or the need for the organizing of a new collection or reorganization of an established collection presents itself.

FAMILY PLANNING/POPULATION LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES: SUGGESTED DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

by

Jery Kilker

Coordinator, Health Education Research Project,
University of California at Berkeley

A paper presented to the
Third National Conference on Population Library
and Information Services,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina,
May 14-15, 1970

May 15, 1970

Being asked to give this paper is not without its ironies: I am the most distant regular attender of these conferences and I have had no formal training in librarianship. I have not been party to all of the planning that has preceded the meetings here. To complicate this caveat further, the time in which I chose to prepare this statement was marked by profound political and academic upheaval. In short, my responsibility has been akin to that of a Cambodian anthropologist who is asked to analyze the American anti-war movement, in which he has dabbled but which he does not fully understand, at a time when his sanctuary is in turmoil.

I will discuss the history of our concerns and suggest some directions for the future in the following stages:

1. Theoretical perspective
2. Statement of purposes and goals
3. Progress toward the goals
4. Areas of future development, including specific activities to achieve the original and additional goals.

Theoretical perspective

Placing our behavior in some sort of theoretical framework helps us to understand better what we have been doing and can provide us with clues as to how to proceed. For this, I have borrowed from my colleague Green, using his paper, "Identifying and Overcoming the Barriers to the Diffusion of Family Planning Knowledge."

Green proposes four *levels of knowledge*, but I have redefined these, for our purposes, as *levels of information*. This follows my view that *knowledge* is in the mind and our concern is with *information*, or the physical manifestation or documentation of knowledge.

The *first level* is that of *scientific information*, representing the "state of the art" or the growing edge of discovery. This information comes from the researcher in the laboratory or field and is transmitted to other researchers.

The *second level* is *professional information*, by and for practitioners, educators, administrators and workers. This information is practical, immediately useable, and is most often generated and circulated within a given professional field.

The *third level* is *community info[illegible]on*. This is intended for opinion leaders, legislators, mass medi[illegible] the "well-read" individual.

Finally, the *fourth level* is *individual information*, which is necessary to change personal behavior. Information which would allow a couple to adopt and continue using a method of birth control would fall into this category. This is the ultimate level of information and is the one upon which the previously described levels must focus. However, because I feel that the first three levels cover our activities, I will not consider this kind of information any further.

The kinds of information services which have been represented at these library conferences fall into one or more of these theoretical levels. The Population Council Bio-Medical Division Library I see as belonging to level one; the Ford Foundation's information program belongs to levels one and two; the university-based services belong to level two; the Population Council's Information Service belongs to levels two and three; the Planned Parenthood programs cover levels one, two and four; and the Population Reference Bureau is devoted to level three. It must be emphasized that the use of "levels" does not imply value in any sense; it implies function.

The fact that we have chosen to be responsible for three quite different levels of information has led us to some problems. We all have different clientels, resources, facilities, methods of operation, levels and types of training, goals and expectations. These have caused us to come to these meetings asking different questions in different languages and requiring different answers.

Statement of purposes and goals

From the first conference in 1968, there emerged three stated goals:

1. To bring together documentation specialists so that personal contact could be established.
2. To assess the current state of affairs in the population information field.
3. To establish a mechanism for future communication and collaboration.

A fourth and unstated goal, I believe, was the devising of new techniques for the retrieval, storage and dissemination of information. This was based on the assumption that the field of population/family planning is reasonably delimited and underorganized, amenable to careful study and guidance and therefore a good case-program for the development of these new techniques.

Progress toward the goals

These general goals contain lesser or intermediate goals. I would like to identify each of them and indicate the progress I feel we have made toward reaching them.

1. The basic goal of introducing workers with similar interests and duties is obviously desirable, especially when the situation is new and professional tradition provides no guidelines. Each of us here has been working to meet the needs of our own organizations, not knowing how other workers in similar situations are getting along. Only if we have happened to be working in large metropolitan communities that support

several related organizations have we had the opportunity to meet with colleagues. In a field which is national, even international, in scope, it is especially important for workers to come together. Further, it is valuable to know someone in an organization which is fertile in the production of services or materials. I know that I now feel less guilty when I write to a colleague in order to request copies of materials. The name lists and library censuses which have come out of our conferences aid in this communication, and the agreement to exchange accessions lists has improved all of our services.

2. The need to have an assessment of the current state of our art was required before we could develop a program for improvement. Even before our first meeting in 1968, it was obvious to each of us that the lack of a comprehensive and detailed classification system was hindering us in our efforts to meet the needs of our patrons. This need was so great that one of the first committees formed was set up to deal with the problem of subject classification. Other committees established dealt with the compilation of a national directory of population libraries and information services; with the devising of a population vocabulary thesaurus; and with the collective evaluation of the work and progress of other committees.

The desire to go beyond the current state of information handling in order to cope with the growing accumulations of literature has led us to explore the potential value of machine and electronic data processing. To this end, specialists, such as Mary Stevens of the National Bureau of Standards, Gerard Salton of Cornell, and Edwin Parker of Stanford, were invited to the 1969 conference to discuss the use of computers in population libraries.

3. After we got to know each other on a face-to-face basis and after we agreed upon what needed to be done most urgently, we began to build an organizational framework for continued cooperative efforts. Several of the tasks and achievements mentioned in discussing other goals are also concerned here. The library census and resultant national directory indicate which libraries and information services specialize in what subject matter. This gives us leads in searching for elusive material, and, fostering better inter-library communication, aids us in establishing collective and mutually supportive relationships. Harvard University has offered to serve as a central clearinghouse for the exchange of surplus materials. There has been some discussion of organizing ourselves to establish a formal association. A steering committee was set up to plan this and future conferences.

4. The last, and, as I have said unstated, goal is the use of population-and-related-areas as a case program for the development of new techniques for handling information. This subject has been described above in the context of using machines to help manage the fast-growing amount of material. I mention it again in order to approach it from another perspective.

There was a feeling that because population et al. was somewhat delimited and in need of development, this field could serve as the raw material for the devising of generalizable automated information systems. One thing that is continually re-emphasized for me is that population should not be followed by et al., but rather by ad infinitum. The fields related to population cover almost the complete range of subjects in even the most general or universal library collection. What we are dealing with is not an isolated field but one facet of a highly complex body of information. Many, if not most, of the other facets of this body of information have been highly developed, so that our task is to develop our particular facet, augment other underdeveloped areas and integrate this product into the general body of information. This concept clearly has implications for our work in developing a subject classification system.

Areas of future development

I see seven areas in which we need productive development. I will not describe these in detail as I hope their mention will stimulate us to discuss their importance and explore further areas and specifics.

1. The first area is that of strategy. I feel that we should attempt to reach and involve the decision-makers and money-providers in the population movement. Only in this way can we achieve greater impact and support for our work. This could be done by including mention of our endeavors in many of the field's publications and by publishing the proceedings of our conferences. We could invite influential administrators to speak at our meetings. We must make our resources and needs known to those who spend money on population matters.

2. The second area is one of organization of work. The primary need is to clarify the purpose and role of these annual conferences. I agree that we should formalize our function into that of an association. I suggest that we include only specialists in the securing, storage and dissemination of information and not include subject-area theoreticians. At the same time, I believe we should broaden our subject-area scope to include all matters related to population, such as environment/ecology.

Sections should be formed within the association so that groups and individuals can work on problems of special interest to them. The conferences then would consist primarily in reporting and education sessions, not working sessions. Productive work is difficult in large groups under time pressure.

We should involve our association with other associations of special libraries and thereby achieve some influence in emphasizing the importance of population information. We should even try to move the Library of Congress to devote more attention to this field.

We should rotate the site of our conferences in order to involve other organizations and gain greater visibility. We should search for funds for conference support, information service development and special technical projects.

3. The third area of development is geographical scope. We need to go international. One of the several unique features of our area of concern is that it is highly international. The problems of population are international and so are the solutions. Funds travel across national borders and so do workers and students. All of these are good reasons for turning from our essentially national focus to an international perspective. We should seek to involve more persons from international and other-national agencies. Several ways to do this are:

a. Hold international conferences
The U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has sponsored seminar and working groups on:

(1) Administrative Aspects of Family Planning Programs (1966)

(2) Communications Aspects of Family Planning Programs (1967)

(3) Assessment of Acceptance and Use-Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods (1968)

(4) Evaluation of Family Planning Programs (1969)

The U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has sponsored a seminar on Mass Media and National Family Planning Programs (1969).

There have also been, of course, numerous other international conferences on substantive issues in population/family planning. Considering the information explosion, what better subject is there for a United Nations sponsored conference than population/family planning data systems?

b. Our library census and national directory should be expanded to include facilities overseas.

4. I propose as the fourth area of development increased professionalization. This includes many things which deserve careful consideration. I will mention only one. We can develop standards for all population information services, especially libraries. For instance, we can develop a rationale for adequate population/family planning libraries or collections in all schools and universities which train family planning personnel. We could then take steps to see that agencies granting funds for training reward those institutions which excell in their population information services.

5. I propose that we increase our role as a community service. I am certain that each one of our organizations does have extensive contacts in our communities. I suggest that we make service to these communities one of our goals.

A project in which my library played a part illustrates how we can help to develop other information sources in our communities, thus increasing public access to population information as well as making our own daily jobs a little easier. The San Francisco office of Planned Parenthood-World Population sent questionnaires to 38 Bay Area organizations known to have interests in health or ecology and libraries for staff and/or public use. Questionnaire recipients included hospitals, colleges, medical schools, public libraries, etc. The questionnaire sought to engage the cooperation of the information centers by asking if they would like help in selecting and securing population/family planning materials and by asking if persons seeking information might be referred to them. This or a similar project might be duplicated in any community.

6. I suggest as the sixth area of development specific tasks or services which should be carried out for our own benefit. Here are three examples:

a. Individual papers published in proceedings, collections and other omnibus publications are not listed separately by author, title or subject in any of the standard reference works. The "periodical guides" do not cover these materials. Why should periodical articles be listed in bibliographies while papers presented at international conferences are not listed separately? So many leads to valuable material when many published proceedings do not even have a detailed table of contents.

b. If papers in published collections are elusive, those not published are even more so. Because our field is growing with such rapidity, an enormous effort is made to get ideas, findings and results into print as quickly as possible. This print is very frequently ditto, xerox or cyclostyle. Materials appear as preprints of conference papers, field reports and individual, unaffiliated papers. Many of these are never published, although they contain much valuable, or at least recent, information. A serial publication which attempted to list all such material would be extremely useful. Follow-up information on the preprints' subsequent publication would also be helpful in avoiding the academically sloppy tendency to continue citing preprint versions of published works. An example of how preprints and other emphemera can be made more extensively available is the monthly accessions lists of the Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center. These lists, entitled "Foreign Affairs Research (FAR) Papers Available," can be obtained from the Office of External Research, U.S. Department of State.

c. A third task is the establishment of standards for accessions lists. I know that the lists we have been sending each other were developed primarily for the use of our own staffs so that detailed descriptions of items listed were not necessary. If a staff member is interested in an item, he can ask the librarian to give it to him. However, when the lists are sent to persons outside the organization, the inclusion of complete bibliographic data is desirable.

> I maintain that each item should be described in enough detail so as to enable the external user to locate or obtain a copy. This may even require, in some cases, providing the address of author or publisher.

7. The seventh and final development area is the commissioning of technical tasks to outside specialists. For example, I believe that two of the projects we have been working on since our first conference in 1968 have now been developed to the extent of our collective competency and that we should contract their final development to other professionals. These two projects are the development of a vocabulary and thesaurus and the development of a subject classification scheme. We have spent a great deal of time on both of these and, I believe, have gone as far as we can given the limits of time and manpower.

Several commercial thesaurus compilation organizations were mentioned at the 1968 conference. These were: Lex, Inc., Bethesda; Aries Corp.; and Information Industries, Inc., McClean, Virginia. Undoubtedly there are others.

The subject classification scheme, probably the most important product that can come out of our efforts, should also be turned over to an outside organization after we have specified what we need in terms of limits and depth. I maintain that, because of the universal nature of our subject matter and our international scope, that the best route to follow is to accept the general classification of the Library of Congress and the Universal Decimal System and augment or enrich them in areas which, for our purposes, are underdeveloped. We will then be in a position to urge that those systems be officially expanded so as to benefit both us and their general users.

Summary

I hope that this paper will help us to see the role of our efforts in the family planning and population movement as a whole. I hope too that the suggestions made here will stimulate us to discuss, during the coming year, how we can best work to improve our services to administrators, faculties and students in our field, and tothe public.

Ann Kaufman
Chief, Research and Training Division, Extramural Programs, National Library of Medicine

"The Extramural Programs of the NLM"

The text of Dr. Kaufman's speech is not available. Included here are a brief abstract of her presentation and the NLM Fact Sheet concerning its Library Resource Grant Program.

Abstract: Under the Medical Library Assistance Act, the National Library of Medicine has grant funds available for medical libraries connected with health-related projects or organizations. "Medical" libraries have recently been defined, under the terms of the Act, as those libraries concerned with health information. Thus, many population/family planning libraries now qualify for grant support. In response to specific questions from the audience, Dr. Kaufman explained that information services could not receive grant funds under the Act. She explained, however, that funds might be available for special projects, such as the centralization of population library acquisition lists, if an evaluation of the project were included in the proposal. Conferences, she said, might also be funded if they have a worthy objective and yield a product, such as a transcript of the proceedings.

The following document was sent to all Workshop participants during the summer of 1970. It describes in detail the Medical Library Resource Grant Program of the National Library of Medicine.

FACT SHEET SUPPLEMENT 69.1

Medical Library Resource Program

Policy on Establishing Funding Priority

Because of the very limited funds available for the Medical Library Resource Grant Program, the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine has established a policy that funding priority will be given to those applicants whose programs and libraries are primarily related to health. In very unusual circumstances, an applicant institution which does not qualify under the above criterion may qualify for priority funding if it can show evidence that it has a program of national health significance.

While the National Library of Medicine will continue to receive and review all applications from institutions who meet the requirements under the law, applicants should be aware that unless their programs and libraries can be shown to be primarily health-related an award of funds is very unlikely.

The effective date of this policy is January 1, 1970.

EXTRAMURAL PROGRAMS
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

MEDICAL LIBRARY RESOURCE GRANT PROGRAM
FACT SHEET
(Tentative 8/7/70)

This Fact Sheet provides a summary of the Resource Grant Program. It is intended to provide general information on the program so that institutions can determine their eligibility for and interest in applying for a grant.

I. HISTORY - The Medical Library Assistance Act (MLAA) of 1965.

A. WHEN AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE WAS THE RESOURCE PROGRAM BEGUN?

The Resources Program was one of the seven programs of assistance included in the Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965 (PL 89-291). This law was enacted because of the serious national deficiency in medical library resources and services. Authority was provided for five years of Federal support programs for the purpose of developing facilities and techniques necessary to collect, preserve, store, process, retrieve and facilitate the dissemination and utilization of knowledge and information in the health science fields.

B. WHAT IS A MEDICAL LIBRARY RESOURCE GRANT?

Medical Library Resource Grants are awards of funds to assist in the development of the Nation's health science libraries so that they may provide information services of a high quality. These grants are not "operating subsidies," but are intended to upgrade library resources and services. The Grant Program is administered by the Extramural Programs of the National Library of Medicine.

C. WHAT TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS HAVE RECEIVED RESOURCE GRANTS?

Medical Library Resource Grants have been awarded by the National Library of Medicine to public and private nonprofit institutions of many types located in all but one of the fifty states. Hospitals, research institutes, medical societies, state departments of Public Health, medical schools, dental schools, and other schools of the health sciences have received grants.

D. HOW MANY GRANTS WERE AWARDED?

During the 5-years of operation under the authority of the Medical Library Assistance Act, over 1400 grants, totalling more than $11,800,000 were awarded to over 400 institutions.

E. FOR WHAT PURPOSES WERE GRANT FUNDS USED?

In most instances grant funds were used for the acquisition of basic resources such as books, journal subscriptions, library staff, audiovisual and photoduplication equipment, etc. In some cases grants were used to assist in the implementation of plans for the improved delivery of library services to users, or for implementation of plans which facilitated library technical services.

F. HOW WERE GRANT AMOUNTS DETERMINED UNDER THE 1965 ACT?

As required by Law, grant amounts were established as a percentage of the institution's annual expenditures for the library's operation prior to the submission of the application.

G. UNDER THE 1965 ACT WERE GRANTS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A MEDICAL LIBRARY?

No. It was not possible to award Grants to establish medical libraries at institutions were no library existed.

H. WHAT LEGISLATION HAS AUTHORIZED THE CONTINUATION OF THE RESOURCE PROGRAM?

The Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965, the authorizing legislation for the original Resource Program, expired June 30, 1970. The Medical Library Assistance Extension Act of 1970 became effective on July 1 of that year and, with certain amendments, authorized the continuation of the assistance programs for a 3-year period (until June 30, 1973).

II. The Medical Library Assistance Extension Act of 1970.

A. HOW DOES THE AMENDED RESOURCE GRANT AUTHORITY DIFFER FROM THE PROGRAM AUTHORIZED UNDER THE MLAA OF 1965?

New features include: (1) the deletion of the method of calculating grant amounts (i.e., on the basis of previous institutional support); (2) specific authority to assist in the establishment of health science libraries; and (3) a requirement for the assurance of adequate continuing financial support for the library from other sources.

B. WHAT AMOUNTS ARE AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR THE RESOURCES PROGRAM?

For Fiscal Year 1971, 1972, and 1973, the maximum amounts authorized are $3,500,000, $4,000,000 and $4,500,000 respectively. The President's budget request for FY 1971 for this program is approximately $2,100,000.

C. WHAT IS MEANT BY CONTINUING FINANCIAL SUPPORT?

The funds authorized for the Program could not, even temporarily, subsidize completely the operation of the nation's health science libraries, nor was this the intent of the Congress. Thus, to assure the continued and adequate operation of the library, the applicant institution must provide a commitment that the library will be adequately supported during and after the period for which federal assistance is provided.

D. WHAT INSTITUTIONS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR RESOURCE GRANTS?

Eligible institutions include, but are not limited to, schools of the health professions, hospitals, health-related research institutes and other public or private nonprofit institutions or unaffiliated libraries whose primary purpose is to serve the health science professions.

The Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine has established the policy that funding priority will be given to those applicants whose programs and libraries are primarily related to health. Institutions with libraries which serve programs the majority of which are not related to health, should realize that the limitations on Resource Grant funds make it very unlikely that their requests, if approved, could be funded.

E. WHAT TYPES OF GRANTS ARE NOW AVAILABLE?

Two types of grants may be requested:

(1) A one-year, nonrenewable "Resource Improvement Grant" may be made to institutions for the purpose of establishing a library or to expand or improve present libraries which have inadequate resources relative to their needs and user population. This Resource Improvement Grant shall be in the amount of $3,000. As a condition of the award the applicant institution must, in addition to the assurance discussed in question C, Page 3, agree to provide, with non-Federal funds, adequate and appropriately located space for the library and a minimum of 0.5 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) library staff member. If such facilities and staff are now available the institution must agree to retain these resources during and after the period of Federal support.

These Resource Improvement Grants may be used for the acquisition of books, journals and other material or equipment needed to provide library services. Successful applicants for these grants will have made a detailed assessment of their needs, show recognition of and coordination with other local and regional medical library service programs, and exhibit an awareness and consideration of the various recommendations for basic medical library collections.

(2) A "Resource Project Grant" is available for those institutions with medical libraries which meet minimal standards in terms of staff, collection, and institutional support. Applications for such grants will propose a definitive plan for the improvement of services as opposed to a simple proposal for the acquisition of basic resources. These projects may involve a period of up to three years of support depending upon their purpose and scope.

F. WHAT TYPE OF PROJECTS WILL QUALIFY FOR SUPPORT?

Projects could range in complexity from a simple plan for the improvement of the delivery of services or a reorganization of the library's collection to the application of newer technologies and computerized procedures. It is important to note that although innovative projects are encouraged, these funds are not intended to support research activities.

The applicant for this type of grant should propose only projects which are relevant to his library's needs and services and within his capability to undertake. If, in the judgement of the staff of the National Library of Medicine and its consultants, an applicant for a Resource Project Grant has insufficient basic resources to meet the needs of the library users, he may be determined to be eligible for a Resource Improvement Grant only.

Similar to the Resource Improvement Grant proposal, applicants for Resource Project Grants will have made a detailed assessment of their needs and show an awareness of and coordination with other local and regional medical library service programs.

G. MAY AN INSTITUTION RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE GRANT?

(1) (Applicants for Resource Improvement Grants)

Institutions which are awarded a one-year Resource Improvement Grant may then apply for a Project Grant. However, a Resource Project Grant will not be awarded until after the one-year Resource Improvement Grant has terminated. Resource Improvement Grantees should not apply for a Resource Project Grant until they have had sufficient operating experience to determine the needs of their users and the deficiencies in their library services and operations. This experience will facilitate the design of a quality "project plan" which is likely to compete successfully for the very limited Resource Program funds.

(2) (Applicants for Resource Project Grants)

Institutions who qualify for Resource Project Grants may apply for as many discrete projects as are practical relative to the scope of their library services and the capabilities of the library staff. Multiple projects may be requested separately or in a single application, but each project must have individual budget estimates and descriptions of purpose and procedure.

H. WHAT ARE THE LIMITATIONS ON GRANT AMOUNTS?

As stated above, a Resource Improvement Grant is limited to $3,000. The total Resource Project Grant support to any one institution in a given year must be greater than $1,000 but less than $200,000.

I. WHAT INFORMATION IS INCLUDED IN THE APPLICATION?

Applicants for each type of grant should include general information about the parent institution and its programs of health education, care and research, and about the existing or proposed library. (see also question K, Page 8)

Resource Improvement Grants will include a detailed analysis of the present Resources, if any, and a proposed budget for the use of the $3,000 award.

Resource Project Grant applications will include detailed information about each project proposed, including a detailed budget for the first year of the project and budget estimates for additional support years, if any (up to a total of three years of support). Continuation applications for projects of more than one year duration will be submitted approximately four months prior to the conclusion of each 12-month period of operation. The continuation application should include updated general information, a detailed progress report on each project, revised budget estimates, if necessary, and any revisions of the project procedure.

J. HOW MAY GRANT FUNDS BE USED?

(1) Resource Improvement Grant funds may be used for:

(a) Acquisition of books, journals, audiovisual and similar materials.

(b) Employment of additional staff (beyond the 0.5 FTE required (see question E, Page 4)).

(c) Cataloging, binding, and other costs related to processing library resource materials.

(d) Acquisition of duplication devices, facsimile equipment, film projectors, recording equipment, and other equipment which facilitates the use of the resources of the library.

(2) In general, Resource Project Grant funds may be used for anything necessary to accomplish the service plan.

K. HOW WILL APPLICATIONS BE EVALUATED?

The following factors will be considered in the review and evaluation of applications:

(1) Type and size of user population (students, faculty, physicians, hospital staff and practitioners in services related to health).

(2) The library staff and the support for the library.

(3) The geographic area served and the availability of other resources in the area.

(4) The relevance and quality of the proposal.

(5) Equipment and other resources available to the library.

(6) Relationship to other libraries.

(7) The potential of the institution for testing or demonstrating new or improved techniques in library services.

L. IS ASSISTANCE IN THE PREPARATION OF A PROPOSAL AVAILABLE TO APPLICANTS?

Yes. The applicant should feel free at any time to contact the Resources Division Extramural Programs, N.L.M. to discuss plans prior to submitting an application.

Applicants can benefit from the experience and knowledge of individuals involved in the operations of the Regional Medical Library Programs* and the library projects of many Regional Medical Programs. Applicants are urged to seek the cooperation and assistance of these individuals.

*see Appendix A

M. WHEN WILL APPLICANTS BE NOTIFIED OF THE ACTION ON THEIR PROPOSALS?

Applicants for Resource Improvement Grants will be notified of the recommendation on their requests approximately four months after the deadline date for the submission of applications. Notification on Resource Project Grant recommendations will usually be received within six months after the deadline dates. Although it is our hope to fund all approved applications of merit, because of the intense competition and the limited funds available, a notification of approval is not a commitment that an award can be made.

N. WILL A PROJECT SITE VISIT BE MADE FOR APPLICATIONS?

Usually site visits are not made for Resource Improvement Grants. Site visits may be made for Resource Project Grants depending on the amount of the request and the complexity of the project(s). Applicants will be notified within one month after the receipt of their applications whether a site visit is necessary.

O. HOW IS THE AMOUNT OF RESOURCE PROJECT GRANTS DETERMINED?

Resource Project Grant applications include a request for specific amounts necessary to accomplish the project(s). The applications are first reviewed by a Committee of highly qualified non-Federal consultants to the NLM, and, if determined necessary, by the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine. Approved applications will compete for available funds on the basis of the recommendations of these bodies who will specify a grant amount for each discrete project. Such amounts may reflect reductions of the requested support for individual projects or, in applications with multiple projects, recommendations may preclude support of complete projects as specified by the review groups.

P. WILL INDIRECT COST PROVISIONS BE INCLUDED IN THE GRANT?

Indirect costs are not awarded for Resource Grants. The sole purpose of this program is to benefit the institution's library by improving its services and resources. No product or direct benefit is derived from the grant by the Federal awarding agency.

Q. ARE PROJECTS OF COLLABORATION OR "SHARING" OF RESOURCES WITH OTHER LIBRARIES PERMITTED?

Yes. Projects which propose a comprehensive service plan of benefit to a local medical community or cooperative programs involving a group of libraries are encouraged. Examples of these types of projects include, a centralized acquisition and technical processing plan, or the introduction of integrated automatic data processing systems. Formal written agreements between the institutions involved are a prerequisite for such proposals.

R. MAY INSTITUTIONS NOW RECEIVING SUPPORT UNDER THE MLAA OF 1965 APPLY FOR FUNDS UNDER THE AMENDED AUTHORITY?

Yes. An institution may apply under the new program without jeopardizing its present support, however, if a grant is made under the amended authority, the year in which the award under the new program is made will be the final year of support under the Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965. That is, if a new grant is awarded during the second year of support under the original program, a third year grant under original program will not be awarded.

S. WHAT IS THE DEADLINE FOR APPLYING?

The first deadline date for receipt of applications under the Extension is November 16, 1970. Thereafter, the deadline dates shall be the first day of the months of November, March, and July. The final deadline will be March 1, 1973.

T. HOW ARE APPLICATION FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS OBTAINED?

Requests for applications forms and instructions should be addressed

to: Chief
Resources Division
Extramural Programs
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

APPENDIX A

REGIONAL MEDICAL LIBRARIES

REGIONS AND STATES	LIBRARY	PROGRAM OFFICIALS
I. New England Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vermont	Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine Harvard University 10 Shattuck Street Boston, Mass. 02115	Miss Mary E. Feeney Director, NERMLS 617-734-3300 X126 Mr. Harold Bloomquist Librarian 617-734-3300 X104
II. New York New York and 11 counties of Northern New Jersey	The New York Academy of Medicine 2 East 103rd Street New York, N.Y. 10029	Mrs. Ann Hutchinson Director, Regional Medical Library 212-876-1232
III. Mid-Eastern Pa., Delaware and 10 counties of Southern New Jersey	Library of the College of Physicians of Phil. 19 South 22nd Street Philadelphia, Pa. 19103	Miss Carol C. Spencer Director, Mid-Eastern Regional Medical Library 215-561-6050
IV. Mid-Atlantic Va., W. Va., Md., D.C., N.C.	National Library of Medicine 8600 Rockville Pike Bethesda, Md. 20014	Mr. Samuel T. Waters Deputy Associate Director for Library Operations 301-496-3497
V. East Central Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio	Vera Parshall Shifman Library Wayne State University 4325 Brush Street Detroit, Michigan 48201	Dr. Vern M. Pings Director, KOM Regional Medical Library 313-577-1091
VI. Southeastern Ala., Florida, Ga., Miss., S.C., Tenn., P.R.	A. W. Calhoun Medical Library Woodruff Research Bldg. Emory University Atlanta, Ga. 30322	Mr. T. Mark Hodges Associate Librarian Southeastern Regional Medical Library Program 404-377-2411 X7786 Mrs. Miriam H. Libbey Librarian, W. W. Calhoun Medical Library 404-377-2411 X7708

REGIONAL MEDICAL LIBRARIES (continued)

REGIONS AND STATES	LIBRARY	PROGRAM OFFICIALS
VII. Midwest Ill., Ind., Iowa, Minn., N.D., Wis.	The John Crerar Library 35 West 33rd Street Chicago, Illinois 60616	Mr. Richard A. Davis Assistant Librarian for Regional Med. Lib. Serv. 312-225-2526 Mr. William S. Budington Executive Director and Librarian 312-225-2526
VIII. Mid-Continental Mo., Kansas, Neb., Colo., Wyo., S.D. Utah	University of Nebraska Medical Center 42nd and Dewey Avenue Omaha, Nebraska 68105	Mrs. Bernice Hetzner Librarian College of Medicine Library 402-536-4006
IX. South Central Ark., La., N.M., Okla., Texas	University of Texas Southwestern Medical School at Dallas 5323 Harry Hines Blvd. Dallas, Texas 75235	Dr. Donald D. Hendricks Director, SCRMLP University of Texas Southwestern Med. School at Dallas 2600 Stemmons, Suite 109 Dallas, Texas 73235 214-631-3220 X559
X. Pacific Northwest Alaska, Idaho, Mont., Oregon, Washington	University of Washington Health Sciences Library Seattle, Wash. 98105	Mr. Gerald J. Oppenheimer Director, Pacific Northwest Regional Health Sciences Library 206-543-5530
XI. Pacific Southwest Ariz., California, Hawaii, Nevada	U.C.L.A. Biomedical Lib. The Center for the Health Sciences Los Angeles, Calif. 90024	Miss Louise Darling Director, Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Lib. Services 213-825-5781 Mr. Nelson Gilman Associate Director Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library Service 213-825-1200

(NLM-RES 7/7/70)

Return this form to:

Chief, Resources Division
Extramural Programs
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

We have read the "Fact Sheet" on the Medical Library Resource Grant Program and we are interested in applying for: (check one)

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or

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Title ____________________

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City, State, Zip Code ____________________

____________________ Deadline date by which we expect to apply. (November 16, 1970 and, thereafter, the first day of March, July and November)

WORKING COMMITTEES

Immediately following the opening session of the Conference, participants divided themselves into five working committees. These groups met to discuss specific problems in population library maintenance and development. Discussion topics were:

1. Working Committee on New Libraries
   Chairman: Adelaide Smith, Population Council
2. Working Committee on Inter-Library Exchange
   Chairman: Wilma Winters, Harvard University
3. Working Committee on Subject Indexing
   Chairman: Kathryn Speert, Columbia University
4. Working Committee on Census Material
   Co-Chairmen: Salme Kuri and Samuel Baum,
   Bureau of the Census
5. Working Committee on Newspaper Clippings
   Chairman: Blanche Horowitz, PP-WP

Committee reports follow.

WORKING COMMITTEE ON NEW LIBRARIES

The Working Committee on New Libraries met to discuss the problems met in establishing new population/family planning libraries. The group was especially interested in the development of services and materials which established population libraries can make available to persons setting up new facilities. Appeals for help in such endeavors have reached almost every population library in the United States, and there is much which can be done to help meet the needs of the new libraries.

First, basic book lists must be available. Several organizations, most notably Planned Parenthood-World Population, the Population Council and the Population Reference Bureau prepare and distribute such lists. The ten United Nations Documentation Centers, located throughout the world, also provide basic book lists upon request.

Karen Wilhelm of the Ford Foundation noted that her organization has found, as it has begun to add family planning libraries to at least twenty of its overseas offices, that progress in the establishment of these new libraries has been impeded by the current lack of an established subject classification scheme. Mr. Izant of theWorld Health Organization library in Geneva said that he too has found subject classification to be a major problem area for new population/family planning libraries. He generally recommends that a new library develop its own basic classification system which can be used easily in a verticle file. This keeps documentation costs down and enables the new library to convert its holdings to classification by a more sophisticated and comprehensive scheme as soon as conversion is feasible. Thus, members of this working committee reaffirmed the need for adequate subject classification in population libraries.

Blanche Horowitz of Planned Parenthood-World Population announced her library's recent publication of the Family Planning Library Manual. This 40-page booklet provides guidelines for the establishment of population/family planning libraries and information centers. It addresses itself specifically to Planned Parenthood affiliates and regional offices but can be used by any new population library. The manual contains information and recommendations concerning book selection and ordering; the technical processing of books, periodicals and ephemera; card catalogue maintenance; circulation; etc. It is especially useful as it contains the complete Planned Parenthood-World Population Coding System and Index. The Coding System is the subject classification scheme used at the Katharine Dexter McCormick Library at Planned Parenthood-World Population in New York, and it is flexible enough to be adapted for use in many general population/family planning library collections.

The Committee agreed that the staff manuals of individual libraries might also be of use to new population libraries. Also, the need for an international directory was mentioned. An international directory could be sent to the new libraries in order to acquaint them with the services and projects of other facilities and to provide them with the names, addresses and areas of specialization of other population libraries in their own geographical regions. The Carolina Population Center has begun work on such a directory. The first draft is scheduled for publication in the fall of 1971 and will be available to all population/family planning libraries at no charge.

As the Committee concluded discussion, it arrived at the following recommendations:

1. That established population libraries send their own publications, together with lists of their organizations' publications, to the overseas and regional offices of international organizations such as the Ford Foundation, the Population Council, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Planned Parenthood-World Population, World Health Organization, etc. These organizations should provide their library mailing lists.

2. That Committee members investigate the possibility of establishing formal information clearinghouses upon which new libraries could rely for bibliographic assistance.

3. That individual population libraries work to provide needed services to the new facilities, and that population librarians acquaint themselves with services or materials which other organizations make available to these new libraries. Requests for aid, when they cannot be filled, can be referred.

Committee Members

Adelaide Smith, Chairman

Rolf Versteeg, Center for Population Research, NIH
Cathie Fogle, Carolina Population Center
Karen Wilhelm, Ford Foundation
Miguel Pineiro, Pan American Sanitary Bureau
Myra Patner, National Center for Family Planning Service
Simone Sauterot, United Nations
Anne Aarnes, Agency for International Development
Rene Jaimes, IPPF, Western Hemisphere
Harold Izant, World Health Organization
Helena Gierasimowicz, University of North Carolina

WORKING COMMITTEE ON INTER-LIBRARY EXCHANGE

This committee agreed that an increase in the exchange of population/family planning library publication, such as acquisitions lists; periodical scanning sheets; bibliographies; etc., is needed. It was also agreed that inter-library requests for loan and xeroxed copies of non-circulating materials should be encouraged. An increase in this kind of inter-library exchange will serve to open lines of communication among population/family planning libraries throughout the world and enable these libraries to draw upon each others' resources.

The distribution of surplus material was also discussed and a tentative plan made for the establishment of an informal program of inter-library exchange of duplicate copies of periodicals, papers and reprints. Wilma Winters volunteered to act as manager of the exchange and it was decided that the Harvard Center for Population Studies Library would be the central contact point and clearinghouse for the program.

The exchange program, modeled on a similar operation carried on by the Medical Library Association, will be implemented as follows:

> Twice each year, participating libraries will submit to the central contact point at Harvard lists of duplicate materials which are available for distribution. In order to participate, a library must submit, at least once a year, a list of no fewer than ten titles. Each participating library must also list with the manager of the exchange its three main areas of specialization.
>
> The individual lists received at the central contact point will then be compiled in the form of a master list which will be sent out to all participating libraries. (Materials appearing on the master list will be entered by lot number so as to prevent zealous librarians from bypassing regular channels and making direct requests.) Each participating library will then make requests for specific items included in the master list and submit these requests to the manager of the exchange. The manager will assign duplicate materials to requesting libraries. When not all requests for a specific item can be filled, decisions regarding the assignment of the item will be made on the basis of the size of the requesting libraries and their areas of specialization as listed with the manager of the exchange.
>
> Once the surplus materials have been assigned, the libraries supplying the materials will be notified as to whom is to receive them. Materials will be mailed from the supplying libraries directly to the requesting libraries. Requesting libraries will pay postage in excess of ten cents.

WORKING COMMITTEE ON INTER-LIBRARY EXCHANGE

Myrl Ebert suggested that the population/family planning library exchange program might benefit from the experience of the Medical Library Association with its program. When the Medical Library Association exchange project first started, preference in the assignment of surplus materials was always given to smaller libraries as it was believed that these libraries should be given the chance to build their collections. This policy, however, resulted, to an extent, in the establishment of piece-meal collections in medical libraries throughout the United States. The receipt of duplicate items from other libraries did help to fill some gaps in the collections of smaller libraries, but many gaps remained. It was then decided that larger libraries should receive the preference previously accorded to those with smaller collections as smaller libraries tend to rely on the facilities and holdings of larger libraries when there is a need to supplement their own collections.

Thus, this working committee agreed that larger population/family planning libraries will be the first to receive materials relating to their areas of specialization. These libraries will lend support to smaller libraries.

It is expected that the program described here, together with an increase in inter-library loans and the exchange of library publications, will help strengthen lines of communication among population librarians in the United States. Increased communication and exchange among these libraries are necessary if the proposed national association is to be established.

Committee Members

Wilma Winters, Chairman

Jean Nielsen, Carolina Population Center
Priscilla Kellermann, Carolina Population Center
Myrl Ebert, University of North Carolina
Sally Mulligan, National Communicable Disease Center
Jeannette Goldburg, University of Michigan
Kay Dunlap, Carolina Population Center

WORKING COMMITTEE ON SUBJECT INDEXING

This working committee met to discuss the interrelationships between subject classification and indexing. Subject classification has long been one of the major problem areas confronting population librarians. Results of the Carolina Population Center's 1969 Survey of Population Libraries in the United States show that all but three of the 23 responding libraries have collections catalogued, at least in part, by subject matter. However, there exists no truly workable, uniform, and comprehensive subject classification scheme which can be adapted for use in all population/family planning libraries. Establishment of such a scheme has been one of the main goals of the library workshop/conference series since it bagan in 1968.

One important question must be raised in any discussion of subject classification. That is the question of indexing. We must determine what work has been done in this area; what remains to be done; and what we can reasonably expect to accomplish.

Periodical articles and other non-book materials, including the papers and proceedings of some conferences, are generally indexed, abstracted and subject-classified in depth. Citations and abstracts appear in many serial publications, such as Population Index, Advances in Fertility Control, the National Library of Medicine's Index Medicus and the Excerpta Medica Foundation indices. Articles abstracted in such journals receive at least primary, and usually more extensive, subject classification. There is certainly a time lag, often as much as several years, between each item's origianl publication or presentation and its appearance in an abstracting-indexing journal, but, even so, non-book literature enjoys much better indexing and subject classification than does book material.

Books, monographs, anthologies, essay collections, most conference proceedings, etc., are rarely indexed. Thus a valuable source book such as Family Planning and Population Programs, a collection of papers presented at the 1965 International Conference on Family Planning Programs, is subject classified by the Library of Congress under only one subject heading: Birth Control--Congresses. Certainly, a librarian can elect to supplement the given heading with others of his own choosing, but, in order to subject classify the material in this volume in anything more than a superficial and cursory manner, the book must first be indexed. Each individual Conference paper can be classified under at least one, if not several, subject headings. The same, of course, applies to the individual papers and essays in anthologies and the chapters of many monographs. If our book collections are to be subject classified in a useful and meaningful way, they must be extensively indexed.

Indexing, of course, is accomplished only at some expense in time, and special training on the part of the indexer is certainly desirable. The National Library of Medicine, which does extensive indexing of its holdings (Only about 40% of the subject headings assigned by the NLM appear in Index Medicus; the rest are stored on computer tape for use in automated literature searches and information retrieval.) has made plans to offer, in the near future, a series of short training courses in indexing. These courses will be open to all interested persons, and will be held at various locations throughout the United States. The participation of population librarians in these training courses is encouraged.

The Committee also recommends that population librarians begin to organize a uniform manual indexing system which will be machine compatible. Surely, at some time in the future, most indexing will be done with the use of a computer and automated schemes. It is important then to guard against the early obsolescence of whatever system we can devise by making it machine compatible. The uniformity of such a system would be in keeping with our goal of establishing a uniform subject classification scheme to be used by all population libraries.

Finally, it must be remembered that indexing need not await the implementation of the desired classification scheme. Libraries can begin now to index their book collections. Author-title indexing can suffice for the present. This preparation will speed the work on subject indexing and classification when the needed scheme is available.

Committee Members

Kathryn Speert, Chairman

Norman Shumway, National Library of Medicine
Martin Peller, Scientific Information Center, NICHHD
Kathy Ch'iu Lyle, Population Council
Phil Heinrichs, Bureau of the Census
Nancy Dahl, Minnesota Family Studies Center
Pat Shipman, Carolina Population Center
Catharine Stubbings, International Planned Parenthood Federation
Gerald Specter, University of Pittsburgh

WORKING COMMITTEE ON CENSUS MATERIALS

The Working Committee on Census Materials focused discussion on the accessability of international census materials. Increased reader demand for census data from foreign areas makes this one important problem confronting population librarians in this country. The problem is really two-fold. First, population librarians must know what published census data exists and where it can be obtained. Secondly, it is important that the reader be able to understand and use the data once it is in hand.

One immediate, partial solution to the problem of the availability of these materials can be implemented by having each U.S. population library inventory its census holdings. Lists of each library's holdings could then be circulated separately or compiled into a circulating master listing, modeled on a Union Catalogue. This would help to alleviate the problem but would, by no means, solve it. Even if the foreign census collections of all U.S. population libraries were combined to form one large collection, it would be far from complete.

It is therefore necessary that we acquaint ourselves with services available and work being done in this area by United States academic institutions and government agencies. Brief descriptions of the most important census projects and services follow.

The first major problem is bibliographical. We must know what census materials have been published. Three main sources of this kind of information exist in the United States. The University of Texas Census Bibliography provides a comprehensive international listing of published censuses. Population Index, published by the Office of Population Research at Princeton University, can be used as a supplementary guide to current published censuses. Third, the United States Bureau of the Census publishes the Foreign Statistical Publications Accessions List. All three sources can be used to give an over-all view of which censuses have been published, where, when, etc.

Once we know which censuses have been published, it is necessary to find out where they can be obtained. Ideally, of course, the materials would be on hand physically, or so nearby that they could be used on a daily basis by students and researchers. But this is impossible for population libraries which have limited acquisitions budgets and are not located close to large libraries with extensive census holdings. Thus, it is only through inter-library loan that we can obtain foreign censuses for reader use.

The Department of Demography of the University of California at Berkeley has begun work on the compilation of regional (i.e. Latin America, Western Europe, etc.) census volumes which list, for each published census, the Library of Congress entry and at least one verified location within the United States. These volumes, then, will be able to be used by population librarians as a sort of National Union Catalogue of international census documents.

WORKING COMMITTEE ON CENSUS MATERIALS

We must also know of any large, special-subject collections of international census data. Three important and comprehensive such collections are:

1. University of Pennsylvania--A collection of "all" available census data regarding the labor force.

2. Economic Growth Center, Yale University--A collection of international manpower statistics and a collection of international education statistics.

3. Dept. of Sociology, Western Reserve University--A collection, or "data bank," of family data.

The use of these valuable information sources, together with all of the above bibliographic tools, can be used to locate census information. But the physical availability of these materials and their access for scholarly use are two quite different matters. For example, when census volumes are not published in English, even obtaining a superficial knowledge of their contents is a major task, and comparative analysis is nearly impossible. What then can be done about access?

The Department of Demography at Berkeley, as a part of its census project described briefly above, has made census data accessability one of its major concerns. In addition to the Library of Congress entry and one or more verified location(s), each regional volume published by the Department will contain for each census a description of the census and the titles of each of its volumes, a glossary of major terms used throughout the particular census and the complete table of contents for each volume with the appropriate page numbers for each table. These regional volumes are scheduled for publication as parts of the Berkeley Population Monograph Series and will be available at a nominal price.

The use of computers in this kind of endeavor has also been investigated, and several organizations have used computers with good results. The United Nations Statistical Office Tapes contain census and other demographic material published in the United Nations Demographic Yearbooks (1948-present) as well as the data received on the original questionnaires from which the Yearbooks were compiled. The Institute of Asian Economic Affairs (Tokyo) has punched and transferred to magnetic tape a considerable amount of data from recent census publications for about 19 countries in Asia. The Bureau of the Census is developing an internation collection of machine-readable demographic data.

The committee recommends the following:

> That each librarian acquaint himself with the publication, projects and services described in this report. And, that they be utilized in order to provide our readers with the census data they need.

WORKING COMMITTEE ON CENSUS MATERIALS

That, as an interim measure, each library inventory its census holdings, circulate the inventory among other population libraries and begin to make arrangements and formulate policy concerning the inter-library loan of their census materials.

That one of the goals of the proposed National Association of Population Libraries be the formalization of inter-library loan procedures both within the association and between association member libraries and other facilities.

That international communications among population libraries throughout the world be fostered and encouraged. Increased communication of this type would enhance the availability and accessability of fugitive international census documents.

Committee Members

Salme Kuri and Samuel Baum, Co-Chairmen

Alice Harris, East-West Center
Mark Day, Princeton University
Jery Kilker, University of California at Berkeley
Benny Hall, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

WORKING COMMITTEE ON NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

The Working Committee on Newspaper Clippings discussed the importance of clipping files for population libraries and considered various methods of obtaining, processing and storing newspaper clippings. Clipping files are important sources of information in many population libraries as they offer information not available elsewhere. Recent changes and revisions in government policies and laws governing abortion and contraception and the rapidity with which the entire field of population/family planning is changing make the maintenance of a clipping file desirable, if not necessary, for all population libraries. Often, by the time new developments or findings have received journal coverage, they are no longer of current interest. An especially clear example of this can be seen in the case of the fast-changing state abortion laws. To date, no comprehensive study of the new laws, their implementation and their implications for the future, has appeared in population periodical or book literature. In this instance, only newspaper clippings can provide the needed data.

Several of the libraries represented at this conference subscribe to clipping services. The National Center for Family Planning Services subscribes to the National Clipping Service and plans to publish a regular clipping newsletter which will be available to all interested individuals or organizations. Such clipping services can be of great value to population libraries, but, when a limited budget will not permit subscribing to a clipping service, it is necessary for a library to provide its own.

The Population Reference Bureau Library, under the direction of Frances Jacobsen, maintains one of the most comprehensive newspaper clipping files available in U.S. population libraries. No outside service is used. Mrs. Jacobsen gave a brief description of the work involved in setting up and maintaining such a file.

The Population Reference Bureau receives five important daily newspapers. Each paper is scanned regularly for relevant articles and, when one is found, a primary subject classification number is assigned to it immediately. Mrs. Jacobsen and other committee members agreed that subject classification of these items is of great importance as they provide current information and rarely have either author or title to which the reader can refer when searching for data. Subject classification could, of course, be as general or specific as time and staff allow.

Once subject classification has occurred, an abstract is made for the article. This abstract, along with other important pieces of information, goes into the main index at the PRB Library. The article itself is clipped and stored, together with other subjects classified under the same number, into a section of a verticle file. The above work plan can be used by any library interested in beginning its own clipping file. The Committee urges that as many libraries as possible add newspaper clippings to their holdings.

Committee Members
Blanche Horowitz, Chairman

Meg Butler, Carolina Population Center
Fran Jacobson, Population Reference Bureau

Adele Zenschoff, IPPF,
Western Hemisphere

Appendix A

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

Report of the First Meeting, Bethesda, Maryland

December 8-9, 1969

The first meeting of the Subject Classification Committee of the National Workshop on Population Library and Information Services was held at the National Institutes of Health, Building 31, Bethesda, Maryland, on December 8-9, 1969. Funds for the meeting were provided by the Scientific Information Centers Branch of the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development through the efforts of Fenton Kennedy and Martin Peller, who were also hosts for the meeting. The meeting was chaired by J. M. Kilker of the University of California at Berkeley.

Background of Committee

The lack of an adequate system for classifying population materials by subject has been a matter of concern to librarians, information specialists, and to researchers and administrators in the field. Interest in this problem was one of the main factors in the initiation of the first workshop meeting in 1968, and working committees on subject classification were included in the program of both national conferences. At the close of the 1969 workshop, it was decided that further work needed to be done before the next spring meeting, and a standing committee was established.

Composition of Committee

Workshop participants who were especially interested in the problem and willing to spend time working on it were asked to volunteer for the standing committee. New volunteers will be welcomed. For this meeting, in addition to the members of the subject classification committee, we were pleased to have representation from various branches of NICHD, the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine.

WORKSHOP ON CLASSIFICATION AND SUBJECT HEADINGS LISTING

December 8-9, 1969

List of Participants

Mr. James M. Kilker, Chairman
Lecturer in Public Health Education and
   Director, Family Planning Reference Library
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SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE ROPORT

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Dr. Jerry Combs
Chief, Behavioral Sciences Branch
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Mr. Fred G. Dhyse
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Head, Reproduction Information Center
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Dr. Denis Prager
Acting Chief, Contraceptive Development
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SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE REPORT

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Head, Literature Processing Section
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Mr. Gerald Specter
Assistant Research Professor of
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Miss Emilie Wiggins
Head, Cataloging Section
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LIST OF OBSERVERS

MR. A. BEDELL	SINFCB/NICHD	MRS. B. CRUTCHLEY	CPR/NICHD
MRS. J. CHASE	SINFCB/NICHD	MR. R. VERSTEEG	CPR/NICHD
MR. C. COAN	SINFCB/NICHD		
MRS. D. DOZIER	SINFCB/NICHD	MR. G. LEWERENZ	PSB/NICHD
MRS. N. HADARY	SINFCB/NICHD		
MRS. D. LEVENSON	SINFCB/NICHD	MISS C. FOGLE	Carolina Population Center
MR. D. TOWNE	SINFCB/NICHD		

Statements by NICHD Representatives

John C. McDougall, Associate Director for Program Services, NICHD

Mr. McDougall listed the three program areas of his division: nutrition, mental retardation, and population. His section is working on standardization of terms. They have found that with the increasing volume of population research, there is a great need for adequate classification of the literature. He saw four major problems common to persons working toward this goal:

1. Definition of the scope and parameters of the field.
2. Multi-disciplinary nature of the field.
3. Need for a dynamic classification system.
4. Need to treat information as an entity in itself without creating routine divisions such as separating books from journals, etc.

James O'Donnell, Program Director, Population and Reproduction Grants Branch, Center for Population Research, NICHD

Dr. O'Donnell's division is responsible for administering NIH grants for population research. In fiscal 1969, 350 grants were awarded for population and reproduction research for a total of $12 million. Most of these were in the biological sciences. Three categories are used for describing the areas eligible for these grants. They are animal studies, biological studies, and social sciences. An increase is expected in the percentage of grants awarded in the social science area.

Denis Prager, Acting Chief, Contraceptive Development Branch, Center for Population Research, NICHD

Dr. Prager's division now has a contract program for contraceptive development. This program concentrates on development of new contraceptives. At present, an outside panel of experts makes the final choices for funding, but this will probably change when a larger staff is hired. Work on new contraceptives is done in four biological areas: Corpus luteum, spermatogenesis, oviduct and gamete transport, and biology of the ovum.

Jerry Combs, Chief, Behaviorial Sciences Branch, Center for Population Research, NICHD

Dr. Combs' division works on a subject area much broader than contraceptive research. For instance, an investigation is presently underway to determine the point at which present policies affect population growth and composition, and what factors will cause further change in the field. Advisory panels work on four program areas: trends in fertility, the family as an institution, population policy, and consequences of population growth. "Population" is viewed as a phenomenon which can be studied through an examination of its characteristics and processes. The complex and interlocking nature of the behavioral factors under examination creates an urgent need for a rational classification of population information.

Norman Hilmar, Program Liaison Branch, Center for Population Research, NICHD

The two major functions of Dr. Hilmar's branch are program operation, and liaison work between the scientific community and the users and producers of scientific information. It was this liaison function which led to an interest in a subject classification system for the population field. Dr. Hilmar feels strongly that such classification should be problem-oriented rather than discipline-oriented in the traditional manner.

Statement of the Problem

The committee members present, representing a great variety of organizations and information needs, were united by a general dissatisfaction with the way in which population materials are handled, both in libraries and in other contexts. Everyone present was in accord with the need for a revision of some sort.

No previous attempt to develop a subject classification system has been adequate to the needs of the total field. Most of the systems are limited to the specific areas of the individual or organization concerned. It was therefore thought to be of critical importance that the problem before the group be clearly and accurately identified.

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE REPORT

This was not easy, and was not entirely satisfactorily accomplished. The following points were made:

1. Dependence upon the Library of Congress subject headings has proved unsatisfactory, yet this is the only standard available.
2. Library of Congress subject headings are not definitive enough, often out-of-date, and are built for a large operation and general collection.
3. Even the advantage of having ready-made catalogue cards done by the Library of Congress is offset by the fact that a very large proportion of important population materials are foreign and unpublished reports which will never be catalogued by the Library of Congress.
4. Less than sixty per cent of the libraries responding to the Carolina Population Center survey use the Library of Congress system.
5. The population field is in need of information systems and not just better library techniques. We want a classification system which will optimize retrieval.
6. The field also needs, as a basic requirement to further subject classification development, a standard vocabulary.

Approaches to Solution of the Problem as Stated and Implied

It was decided that the group should define the main information areas, set some aside for later action, and deal with the rest. Bio-medical and demographic aspects were set aside, as much work has already been done on them. It was suggested that a group of related hierarchies be arranged, and terms pulled in to describe documents. Such hierarchies need not always be logical, but should reflect group experience. Relationships between hierarchies could be shown through an index of terms compiled in a separate effort.

No further approaches were discussed.

Implementation of a System once developed

Application of a classification system once it was developed came in for more discussion than development of the system. Many felt that the shelf location was a serious consideration, as library users needed to be accomodated as "browsers." This would rule out shelf location according to accession number, with further access through the card catalogue. Feeling was divided on whether or not this type of consideration should prevail.

Miss Wiggins of the National Library of Medicine pointed out that perhaps there should be two types of classification and cataloguing under discussion. On the one hand, there would be the coordinate indexing, in which different terms would be put into a computer and drawn out, and on the other hand, there would be the card catalogue and the subject indexing listed in it. These two systems may be interrelated, she pointed out, but one book can have only one subject assignment in terms of its shelf location. Dr. Helbig suggested that books could be located on the shelf under the traditional system, but with the addition of multi-dimensional, single-description, or interlocking descriptors. Mr. Kennedy pointed out that the NIH system can be used by a computer or for shelving based on the L.C. numbers, by means of several headings for each book. It is possible to go deeper with a search on a computer than in a card catalogue, and to have more entries and choices of access provided. Mr. McGovern of the Library of Congress mentioned that no one seemed concerned enough about the practical problems implicit in any change of systems, such as decreased speed of processing. He felt that the crux of the problem was to find the most efficient way to get materials to the user. From this point of view, it would be valuable to accept the L.C. basic cataloguing for its expediency, and for the availability of cards. The committee felt this consideration was slightly mitigated by the small sizes of the collections under consideration. Mr. McGovern spoke of "small" libraries as having 50,000 - 100,000 volumes. The average collection for the workshop participants is only 2000 volumes. Hence, though staffing is also minimal for these libraries, conversion is not a problem of the magnitude it would be in a large library. It was generally agreed, however, that whatever system was developed should be compatible with the L.C. system.

Mr. Peller observed that the orientation of the committee members was more toward programs than research. He suggested that for the peripheral fields we should depend on organizations specializing in those fields, and that we get appropriate schemes from them. He emphasized the importance for population libraries of looking beyond demography and including more of the behavioral aspects of the field.

There was persistent confusion throughout most of the meeting as to what was meant by the different terms being discussed. The distinction between subject headings, classification, subject terminology, and subject classification schemes was never clearly stated. There was mention of the need for establishing a standard of usage among committee members, but this was not carried through. The importance of establishing a minimum common level of knowledge and understanding among the persons contributing to the discussion was stated, but there was no further discussion.

Strategy

It was decided to begin suggesting subject terminology and descriptive phrases which might be of use in the subject classification scheme. The words were recorded on the blackboard, and after a number had been suggested, a process of grouping these into rough hierarchies or "clusters" was begun. As this operation progressed, several important difficulties were isolated. It was seen that some subcategories would fit into almost any major subject heading. The difference between the use-definition and the formal definition became obvious. The term "family planning," for instance, was found to have several drastically different, and even mutually exclusive, definitions. A study of the use of terms and their contextual definitions was suggested, but it was decided not to bring in outside word listings at that time. The listing of words collected on the blackboard was to establish the "vocabulary" with which the group would work. Limitations to the vocabulary and to the hierarchies naturally became quickly apparent. Mr. Jaimes pointed out that the word list was very U.S.-oriented, and that many of the terms did not apply at all to Latin America. The question of problem-orientation versus discipline-orientation was never clearly resolved. Mr. McGovern said that the Library of Congress procedure for cataloguing did not depend upon subordinating terms but upon using a wide choice of subject headings of approximately the same level. It was agreed that the addition of subject expertise from the field would be helpful, and that the group was handicapped by the lack of a thesaurus. It was also agreed that the clusters needed further work, that some should be more specific and some less, and that all areas needed to be "internationalized."

The clusters developed and assigned for further work are as follows:

1. Family planning
   Decision for size of a family
   Spacing of children
   Methods used
   Family unit

2. Economics
   Cost effectiveness
   Incentives

3. Mores
   Cultures
   Custom
   Ideology
   Religion
   Ethics
   Norms and Values
   Society

4. Geographical (Country, State, etc.)
   Location analysis
   Area studies

5. Biomedical

6. Facility construction and design
   Standards

7. Birth control
   Each method
   Research
   Evaluation
   Infertility
   Education
   Marketing
   Legal status
   Organization

8. Financing
   Funding
   Program development
   Administration
   Program evaluation
   Determination of need

9. Site of services
   MCH
   Clinics
   Postpartum
   Hospital
   Mobile units
   Vending machines
   Drug store
   PMD office
   Student health service
   Private agencies
   Industry

10. Education
    Communication
    Media
    Motivation
    Sources of information
    Propoganda

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Word Clusters (cont.):

11. Demographic methods
    Population Structure
    Population
    Population genetics
    Demography
    Fertility
    Policy
    Migration
    Mortality
    Natality
    Life tables
    Demographic data
    Dependency rates
    Vital rates
    Labor force
    Population density
    Animal population

12. Manpower
    Training
    Staffing
    Recruitment
    Personnel administration

13. Research
    Evaluation
    KAP
    Action research

14. Environment
    Ecology
    Conservation
    Quality of life
    Natural resources
    Food resources

15. Law
    Legislation
    Legal status

16. Organization

17. Fertility control
    Contraception
    Abortion
    Sterilization
    Methods of limitation
    Coitus interruptus
    Rhythm

18. Manufacturing
    Production
    Testing
    Quality control
    Distribution

19. Sexuality
    Sex behavior
    Sex education

20. Unwed parents
    Status of women
    Adoption
    Child rearing
    Family structure
    Marriage and divorce
    Life cycle
    Illegitimacy

21. Psychological aspects

22. Sociological aspects

23. Historical aspects

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Each of these clusters was assigned to a committee member for further development at home. It was hoped that help from subject experts in the home organizations could be persuaded to assist in the development of the assigned clusters. The finished lists were to be sent to the Carolina Population Center for photoduplication and distribution to all committee members. The following is a list of the materials prepared and on file for the Subject Classification Committee. Anyone interested in obtaining copies of some of these items should contact the Carolina Population Center Library.

Carolina Population Center

Selected List of Index Terms and the Words or Phrases with Which They Were Associated: Compiled from 36 Indices to Population/Family Planning Literature.

Alphabetical Listing of Library of Congress Subject Headings Currently in Use in the Card Catalogue of the Carolina Population Center Library.

Extracted List of Most Relevant Terms from the N.I.H. Print-out, in Hierarchical Order.

Word Clusters:

Numbers 6, 10, 12	J. M. Kilker
Numbers 1, 21	Blanche Horowitz
Numbers 5, 17	Kathy Ch'iu Lyle
Numbers 10, 15, 19	Gerald Specter
Number 20	René Jaimes
Number 4	Kathryn Speert
Numbers 14, 16	Frances Jacobson

It was hoped that a follow-up meeting could be held in March, but funds were not available. There will therefore be a meeting of the Subject Classification Committee at the Third National Conference scheduled for May 14-15, 1970.

Editor's note:

The report was prepared from tapes of the sessions. At times the voices could not be clearly understood, and inaccuracies may have resulted. Topic headings were my choice, and do not reflect the organization or the sequence of discussion at the meeting itself.

Bates Buckner
Carolina Population Center
May 5, 1970

Appendix B

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION: SUMMARY REPORT

Mr. Harold Izant, Chief Librarian, WHO Geneva

The establishment in 1967 of WHO's Division of Family Health marked the entrance of the World Health Organization into the field of population studies. The World Health Organization is currently interested in establishing new population libraries or collections in United Nations Centers around the world, but such efforts have been hindered by the lack of an adequate population subject classification scheme. At present, the World Health Organization recommends that each new United Nations population library develop an elementary classification scheme which can be used easily with a vertical file. Mr. Izant also commented on the difference between World Health Organization documents and World Health Organization publications.

> WHO Documents: Not intended for publication, these are used for internal communication within the WHO family. They are usually informal in presentation, and may not have been approved for publication by thegovernments of the countries concerned. Even if a document has been cleared for publication, it is still not generally available to libraries. However, an expert in the subject area covered by the document may obtain a copy of it by writing directly to a counterpart World Health Organization expert.
>
> WHO Publications: These, on the other hand, are more general in content and formal in presentation. They are circulated widely, and listed in a cumulative index every five years.

Appendix C

1969-1970 STEERING COMMITTEE: FINAL REPORT

The Steering Committee has met twice during the past year: once in February and once again in a pre-conference session.

The following conclusions were reached concerning the definition and role of this committee.

Membership

1. The Committee will consist of 8 people.

2. Lengths of appointment will vary as follows: 3 members will serve

   3 members will serve 3 years

   3 members will serve 2 years

   2 members will serve 1 year.

3. At present the committee is made up of:

   Bates Buckner, Wilma Winters, Martin Peeler - 3 year terms

   Peggy Gross, Blanche Horowitz, Rolf Versteeg - 2 year terms

   Adelaide Smith and Cathie Fogle - 1 year terms.

4. New Committee members will volunteer or be appointed by the Chairman.

5. Each year the Committee will choose a Chairman and a Reporter. This year (1969-1970):

   Chairman - Bates Buckner

   Reporter - Cathie Fogle

   In the future, the Chairman will not be the same person hosting the conference.

6. One Committee position will always go to annual Conference host.

7. As interest and number of participants grow, Conference may need its own chairman, apart from that of the Steering Committee.

Times/places for Steering Committee meetings

1. Steering Committee will meet each year, during the last week of October or first week of November, at a location convenient to members.

2. When time and funds permit, Steering Committee will meet again 2 or 3 months before the spring Conference.

3. Steering Committee will meet on the eve of each conference.

4. Steering Committee may also meet immediately after the end of each conference.

Appendix D

Part One: First National Workshop on Population Library and Information Resources, Carolina Population Center, May 15-16, 1968: SUMMARY REPORT

Part Two: Second National Workshop on Population Library and Information Services, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, April 24-25, 1969: REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

Appendix D, Part I

Summary Report

First National Workshop on Population Library and Information Resources

Carolina Population Center
May 15-16, 1968

The first national Workshop on Library and Information Resources in the population field was sponsored by the Carolina Population Center at Chapel Hill on May 15-16, 1968. Invitations were issued to individuals, organizations, and university centers known to be concerned with building library resources in the field of population and family planning. The response was remarkable; early plans for a group of eight had to be expanded to include twenty-three participants from seventeen organizations. The list of participants is appended to this report.

The basic goal of the workshop was to bring together specialists in this field in order that personal contacts might be made, the present state of progress and problems assessed, and groundwork done for future communication and cooperative effort. The participants represented an impressive variety of interests in the field. While the majority were librarians, their similarity, for all practical purposes, ended with their title. Libraries represented ranged in size from the early phase of Tulane, the office collection at the Ford Foundation, and the middle-sized research collection at Harvard, to the large operation of the National Institutes of Health. Most of the participants focused on traditional demographic aspects of population studies, while the interests of the biomedical, behavioral sciences, economic, and epidemiological areas were somewhat underrepresented. The differences in problem situations provided for an excellent overview, but somewhat complicated the discussions of certain items, in the short time available. This suggested that future meetings should include time for small working groups to handle these specifics.

The three major topics of discussion were: 1) the development of a standard subject classification listing, 2) the improvement of communications and exchange between interested libraries and organizations, and 3) the integration of the computer and machine techniques for information storage and retrieval into population library work.

In the session dealing with the development of a standard list of definitions and subject headings for use in cataloguing, diversity of usage was very evident. A workable, standard system for subject headings is not yet available. Most participants had a scheme which was at least temporarily suited to their particular needs, but far from ideal. "The field" needs to be more clearly outlined, and subdivisions need better definition. It was felt that a suggested, general scheme could be developed for presentation to the group, for their review and revisions where necessary; this listing could be adopted as "standard". Cross-referencing and more detailed treatment of special areas would then be left to individuals. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, in a closely related effort, intends to develop a "national vocabulary for population research" designed for use in a computer. As time did not permit more adequate consideration of the classification problem, a task force to advance this area was suggested.

Communication between the libraries and other interested agencies was greatly enhanced by the opportunities for personal contact at the workshop. Several proposals were adopted by the group to further this process. There is to be a regular exchange of acquisitions lists and similar publications; a questionnaire is to be developed to provide the basis for a published directory of information resource centers; and a union list of periodicals received is to be compiled. Miss Wilma Winters of the Harvard University Center for Population Studies volunteered to initiate a population library exchange for the distribution of surplus and duplicate materials. Participating libraries will send to her lists of their duplicates, to be compiled and mailed out. Interested parties may then request materials listed and receive them on a first-come, first-served basis.

The integration of the computer into library and bibliographical work was the subject of much discussion. This will be important in building a dynamic information system to assist the scientist, educator, and administrator in population research. In addition to the daily problems of building and servicing individual libraries, we must grapple with the larger task of building systems equipped to cope with increasing volumes of demand, and demands for a much wider scope of information. These increased demands will break down many traditional concepts of types of users, kinds of information needed, and library methods. Greater centralization appears to be imperative, as does the use of time-shared computer systems. This means that library and information science will be more closely allied than ever, and will be dealt with jointly in future workshops.

The goals of this first workshop were accomplished. The informal personal relationships established will be invaluable. The present situation and problems in this field were broadly assessed. Channels of communication for future cooperation were amply opened. There was unanimous agreement that similar workshops should be held annually, with programs to include "continuing education" sessions in information and library science, working groups, and lectures. The workshop was an excellent beginning of the cooperative efforts required for further, rapid development of the library and bibliographic resources needed in advancing the world population movement.

Carolina Population Center
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
123 W. Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

WORKSHOP ON POPULATION LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES

Carolina Population Center
May 15-16, 1968

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Appendix D, Part II

Report of the Proceedings

Second National Workshop in Population Library and Information Services

Chapel Hill, N.C.
April 24-25, 1969

The Second National Workshop in Population Library and Information Services was held in Chapel Hill on April 24-25 under the joint sponsorship of the Carolina Population Center and the Population Council of New York. This was the second in the annual series of library workshops begun in 1968, and built upon the work begun and the groundwork laid at the first meeting. Invitations were issued to individuals, organizations, and university centers known to have teaching, research, and/or service interests in the broad field of population/family planning. The meeting was attended by some 43 librarians and information specialists representing more than 27 organizations. A list of the participants is attached.

The first Workshop used discussions and informal work sessions to outline three major problem areas with which the group might concern itself in future meetings. These areas were as follows:

1. The need for improved techniques for handling population library materials, with particular emphasis on the need for a good subject classification system.

2. The need for increased cooperation and exchange between population libraries, and between population libraries and organizations working in related fields.

3. The need for a closer alliance between the fields of library science and computer science in an attempt to handle the increasing volume of population information as efficiently as possible.

With these points in mind, the 1969 Workshop was planned as a collective effort involving the Carolina Population Center Library, the U.N.C. School of Journalism, and the Department of Computer and Information Science. The program had two major objectives: (1) the description and explanation of various methods of processing and indexing, using both mechanical (especially computerized) and non-mechanical methods; and (2) the provision of time for working committees and for the informal exchange of opinions and ideas on some of the immediate and pressing problems facing the librarian and the information scientist in this field.

Speakers

In line with the first objective, four speakers were scheduled to give formal presentations. Dr. Gerard Salton, Professor of Computer Science at Cornell University and one of the world's leading information scientists, spoke on "Interactive Search and Retrieval Methods Using Automatic Information Displays." Dr. Salton explained the development and use of his SMART system and discussed some of the discoveries he made while developing the system. SMART is a large, computer-based retrieval system capable of performing a variety of different functions including text analysis, search, and retrieval operations. The system is such that it allows for the step-by-step testing and evaluation of various techniques for performing these tasks. Dr. Salton also provided some basic explanations of the principles for measuring recall and precision, and concluded with suggestions for new approaches to the improvement of retrieval systems.

The second speaker was Dr. Edwin Parker, Associate Professor of Communication at Stanford University and widely known for his work on SPIRES (Stanford Public Information Retrieval System). Dr. Parker's talk, "A Working Information Retrieval System: SPIRES," began with an impressive demonstration of SPIRES, a fully automatic system for indexing, storage, and retrieval. The user can query the system for citations to literature through the use of a remote telephone-linked typewriter device. This capability was successfully demonstrated as Dr. Parker queried the California computer from Chapel Hill and received his answer. He then presented a comprehensive summary of past, present, and future trends in library automation.

The third talk, "Machine Classification," was given by Dr. Mary Stevens, Operations Research Analyst at the Center for Computer Sciences and Technology, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce. Dr. Stevens presented a series of practical insights into the process of automating storage and retrieval systems and included a number of informative comparisons between indexing work done manually and that done automatically. Dr. Stevens drew upon her broad knowledge of the field and her many years' experience to provide anecdotes about the misunderstandings which can arise between man and his machines.

All of the speakers had time for a question-and-answer period after their presentations, and a second opportunity for follow-up discussion was provided by the panel on Friday afternoon. The panelists, in addition to the three speakers, were Dr. Doralyn J. Hickey of the U.N.C. School of Library Science, and Miss Myrl Ebert, Librarian of the Health Services Library of the U.N.C. School of Medicine. The discussion was moderated by Dr. Walter Sedelow, Dean of the U.N.C. School of Library Science.

The final presentation for this part of the program was made by Mr. Richard Brewer of the U.N.C. Department of Computer and Information Science. Mr. Brewer described computer-assisted information retrieval techniques developed in the School of Journalism which are geared to a family planning/population base. He went on to emphasize the computer's potential for use as a clerical tool (e.g. in production of catalog cards). He explained that while storage of complete documents on tape was not yet practical, the storing of selected portions of the information (such as the citation) is now done routinely. He also mentioned that a complete card catalog could be put on tape, and book catalogues and indexes produced easily.

General Sessions

In addition to speaker presentations, a large block of time was scheduled for working committees and for general sessions. During the general sessions, new participants were introduced and briefly described their organizations. There was a discussion of the future role of the Workshop, and two standing committees were established. These were to meet during the year and report to the annual conference. The Subject Classification Committee was made a standing committee because the working sessions on this topic found that expectations of real progress within the time allotted were unrealistic. (The Subject Classification Committee met in December 1969; a full report is available.) A Steering Committee was also established to assist in planning the program for the 1970 Conference, and to serve as a focal point for a study of future options for the Workshop. (The Steering Committee met in February 1970; a full report is available.)

Working Committees

Working Committees were formed to consider four problem areas: Reference and Referral, Evaluation of Library Materials, Union Listing, and Acquisitions. The committees met simultaneously and gave reports on their discussions to the general session. These reports are summarized here.

WORKING COMMITTEE ON UNION LISTING

Frances Yatsevitch, Chairman
Hugo Hoogenboom
Fenton Kennedy
Sara O'Connor
Salme Kuri

The Committee on Union Listing reviewed in detail the advantages and disadvantages of maintaining union lists for population libraries. One of the major difficulties discussed was that of creating sufficient interest and support among contributing libraries. Other difficulties included the discrepancies in cataloguing between libraries, lack of staff for compilation and maintenance, and lack of funds to support service functions, such as an inter-library loan system. Despite these drawbacks, the Committee found a number of reasons to favor such a listing. The possibility of increasing cooperation between libraries and of establishing a central clearinghouse were among these. The clearinghouse would be needed to receive the cards and to handle the further dissemination of the population data recorded. The Committee recommended that a coordinator be named to oversee the program, and that publications such as Special Libraries and Current Population Research be used to publicize the effort. The Committee also recommended that publication of a Directory of Population Libraries be done in conjunction with a union listing if maximum use were to be gained from both.

WORKING COMMITTEE ON EVALUATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

Karen Wilhelm, Chairman
Simone Sauterot
Rolf Versteeg
Olivia Schieffelin
Ellen Hoke
Victor Searle

The Committee on Evaluation of Library Materials attempted to define the ways in which a librarian should select and discard materials for the library collection. The need for proper evaluation was considered a crucial issue, and the Committee developed a list of suggested criteria. It was agreed that no absolute standards could be developed, as each library would face a variety of different circumstances or restrictions, such as lack of space, access to nearby collections, and type of user to be served. Among the suggested aids mentioned were: publication date, source, coverage, duplication, and reviews. Evaluation of quality and determination of subject content were listed as the most basic functions of evaluation.

WORKING COMMITTEE ON ACQUISITIONS

Wilma Winters, Chairman
Jery Kilker
Martha Bargar
Adelaide Smith
Gerald Specter
Rene Jaimes
Jeanette Goldberg
Margaret Gross
Frances Jacobson
Sidney Blumenthal

The Working Committee on Acquisitions expressed support of the exchange of acquisitions lists currently underway among Workshop participants. The Committee went on to suggest a set of standards for lists to be circulated, which distinguished between information absolutely necessary and information helpful but not crucial. The first group included the name of the library, the author, title, date, and place of publication. The second group included a brief annotation, number of pages, address of source, and a star to mark outstandingly good items. The inclusion of U. N. document number and sales number, listing of the series and series number, the price, and the Library of Congress card order number were also listed as helpful. It was strongly recommended that at least the first items of information should be included in all lists circulated. The need for a bibliography of staff publications from individual organizations was also emphasized. The Committee then touched on the problems of foreign acquisitions and cited the need for a list of persons in other countries who might be contacted, as opposed to a list of organizations.

WORKING COMMITTEE ON REFERENCE AND REFERRAL

Blanche Horowitz, Chairman
Myrl Ebert
Kathy Ch'iu Lyle
Mary Kay Goodman
Linda Knarr

The discussion of this group paralleled some of that in the Committee on Union Listing, and an interesting discrepancy developed. The Committee on Reference and Referral also discussed the desirability of a union listing, as a means of increasing reference and referral services. This committee, however, came to the conclusion that union listing was not desirable. They felt that enough union listings were already in existence, that they were a thing of the past (or at least on the way out because of Telex), and that the time and money involved were not justified by the need or anticipated usage. The Committee recommended that greater efforts be made to increase exchange among libraries at all levels, including exchange of acquisitions lists, special bibliographies, and periodical listings. In general, the desirability of a union listing of periodical holdings was seen to have more merit than a union listing of the general collections.

WORKING COMMITTEE ON SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

Bates Buckner, Chairman
Frances Jacobson
Karen Wilhelm
Simone Sauterot
Gerald Specter
Hugo Hoogenboom

Jeanette Goldberg
Rolf Versteeg
Frances Yatsevich
Salme Kuri
Mary Kay Goodman
Fenton Kennedy

The Committee on Subject Classification Systems and the Committee on Vocabulary and Thesaurus were not typical working committees. The interest of the Workshop as a whole in the problems of subject classification warranted a more concentrated effort than was possible in the smaller committee meetings. The Workshop therefore divided into two sections which met simultaneously to explore different approaches to the subject classification question. The Committee on Systems attempted to look at the broader aspects of the task, but bogged down quickly. The differences in background and in the orientations of the committee members made discussion extremely difficult. This group experience, plus the need for an interim effort recommended by the Committee on Vocabulary and Thesaurus, led to the formation of the standing Committee on Subject Classification. This group was to meet during the year and develop a set of specific recommendations. (See report.)

WORKING COMMITTEE ON VOCABULARY AND THESAURUS

Jery Kilker, Chairman
Olivia Schieffelin
Wilma Winters
Ellen Hoke
Martha Bargar
Blanche Horowitz
Sara O'Connor

Kathy Ch'iu Lyle
Margaret Gross
Rene Jaimes
Victor Searle
Sidney Blumenthal
Adelaide Smith

The Committee on Vocabulary and Thesaurus recommended the establishment of a sub-committee for the collection of indexes to population literature and compilation of relevant terms from other sources. The ultimate goal would be to create a standard terminology which would serve as a tool for present and future information retrieval efforts. The sub-committee agreed to submit relevant materials to the Carolina Population Center by May 1969. The Center would then be responsible for collating these and for requesting further items where desirable. The collated indices could then be sent to a professional indexer such as Lex, Inc., Aries Corp., or Information Industries. Substantive sections of the index would be sent to a substantive expert. It was agreed that more work would need to be done before the next annual meeting.

(The indexes requested were gathered and submitted to the Carolina Population Center and are available upon request. A preliminary collation of the terms in these indexes was done, and the Selected List of Indexes and the Words and Phrases with Which They Were Associated is available upon request.)

Goals of Workshop

The basic goal of these annual conferences is to bring together population librarians and information specialists in order that personal contacts may be made, the present state of progress and problems assessed, and group effort and cooperation encouraged. The participants represent an impressive variety of interests in the field, and, while the majority have been librarians, there have been representatives from other branches of the information field as well. The meetings provide the opportunity for an excellent overview as well as for more concentrated work on specific problems.

It is to be hoped that this effort can continue and can grow, both in participation and in scope. It would be advantageous if international representation could be made possible in the near future, and if even more challenging programs including continuing education courses and short training sessions could be offered. It is encouraging to see the degree to which these meetings have contributed in the past two years to an increased visibility of the librarian's role and of the need for adequate informational support in this fast moving and important field. The informal personal relationships established have been most helpful, and channels of communication have been opened on many levels. The existence of the annual workshops represents an excellent beginning for the cooperative efforts which will be required for the more rapid development of the library and bibliographic resources needed to help advance the world population movement.

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SECOND NATIONAL WORKSHOP IN POPULATION LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Carolina Population Center
Chapel Hill, N.C.
April 24-25, 1969

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